THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Applicant(s):	Carsten Krischker
Appl. No.:	10/517,935
Conf. No.:	6885
Filed:	March 9, 2005
Title:	METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING A TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUBSCRIBER
Art Unit:	2683
Examiner:	Meless Nmn Zewdu
Docket No.:	112740-1043

Mail Stop AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPELLANTS' APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Appellants submit this Appeal Brief in support of the Notice of Appeal filed on May 15, 2006, along with the Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review. This Appeal is taken from the Final Rejection in the Office Action dated February 14, 2006, and Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review dated January 31, 2006.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest for the above-identified patent application on Appeal is Siemens Aktiengesellschaft ("Siemens AG") by virtue of an Assignment dated March 9, 2005 and recorded at reel 015864, frame 0852 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants' legal representative and the Assignee of the above-identified patent application do not know of any prior or pending appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision with respect to the above-identified Appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 22-40 are pending in the above-identified patent application. Claims 1-21 were previously canceled in the Preliminary Amendment dated December 13, 2004. Claims 22-25, 27, 29-33, 35 and 37-40 have been rejected. Claims 26, 28, 34 and 36 were objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Therefore, Claims 22-25, 27, 29-33, 35 and 37-40 are being appealed in this Brief. A copy of the appealed claims is included in the Claims Appendix.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A Final Office Action was mailed on February 14, 2006. Applicants filed a Notice of Appeal in Response. None of the claims were amended subsequent to the Preliminary Amendment. A copy of the Final Office Action and Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review are respectively attached as Exhibits A and B in the Evidence Appendix.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

A summary of the invention by way of reference to the drawings and preliminarily amended specification for each of the independent claims is provided as follows:

Independent Claims 22, 30, 38 and 40 are generally directed to a method and telecommunication device that identify a telecommunications subscriber (see Abstract).

The method of independent claim 22 recites the step of signaling a call from a second telecommunications device (MFG2) of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device (MFG1) of a first telecommunications subscriber (FIG. 1; page 10, line 24 - page 11, line 18). The first telecommunications device (MFG1) sends device information (FIG. 3; GI1) to the second telecommunications device (MFG2) which indicates a type of subscriber data that the first telecommunication device wants to receive (page 4, line 19 - page 5, line 11; page 14, line 2 - page 15, line 11). Finally, subscriber data is transmitted from the second telecommunications device to the first telecommunications device in accordance with the device information (FIG. 3, UI2; page 15, lines 9-24).

The method of independent claim 30 recites the same features as claim 22, except that the step of sending device information from the first telecommunications device (MFG1) to the second telecommunications device (MFG2) recites that the device information indicates "components of subscriber data" (FIG. 3, TD2) instead of "type of subscriber data" (UI2) (page 15, lines 9-24).

Dependent claim 23 and 31 recite a method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, wherein at least one of the first and second telecommunications devices stores transmission information which indicates which subscriber data has been transmitted from the other respective telecommunications device (page 13, lines 11-24).

Dependent claim 24 and 32 recite a method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, wherein the transmission information is transmitted from one telecommunications device to the other telecommunications device with the subscriber data (page 14, lines 2-16).

Dependent claim 25 and 33 recite a method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, wherein the transmission information is assigned historical data (e.g., "version 1")which references the transmitted subscriber data (page 14, lines 2-16).

Dependent claim 26 and 34 recite a method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, wherein the historical data of the transmission information stored in the respective telecommunications device is incorporated into the device information to be transmitted (page 14, lines 2-16).

Dependent claim 27 and 35 recite a method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, wherein the subscriber data to be transmitted is referenced to current historical data (page 14, line 27 - page 15, line 4).

Dependent claim 28 and 36 recite a method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, further comprising comparing the current historical data from subscriber data to be transmitted with historical data from received device information of the respective other telecommunications device, wherein the step of transmitting includes transmitting only subscriber data whose current historical data does not agree with the historical data of the received device information from the respective other telecommunications device (page 15, lines 9-24; page 17, line 15 - page 18, line 2).

Dependent claim 29 and 37 recite a method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, wherein at least one of the first and second telecommunications devices stores release information which indicates which subscriber data should be transmitted to the respective other telecommunications device (page 16, lines 1-14).

Independent claim 38 recites a telecommunications device (FIG. 1) for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, comprising: a memory (SP, FIG. 2) for storing device information which indicates a type of subscriber data (GI1) that a further telecommunications device (MFG2) wants to receive (page 4, line 19 - page 5, line 11; page 14, line 2 - page 15, line 11); a facility (KM) for transferring the device information from the memory to the further telecommunications device (MFG1) (page 10, line 30 - page 11, line 7); and a facility for receiving subscriber data from the further telecommunications device depending on the device information transmitted (FIG. 3, UI2; page 15, lines 9-24).

Dependent claim 39 recites a telecommunications device for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, further comprising a further memory (SP) for storing transmission information which indicates which subscriber data has already been transmitted by the further telecommunications device (page 12, lines 15-31).

Independent claim 40 recites a telecommunications device (FIG. 1) for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, comprising: a memory (SP) for storing device information which indicates a type of subscriber data (GI1) that a further telecommunications device (MFG2) wants to receive (page 4, line 19 - page 5, line 11; page 14, line 2 - page 15, line 11); a facility (KM) for transferring the device information from the memory to the further telecommunications device (MFG 1) (page 10, line 30 - page 11, line 7); and a facility for receiving subscriber data from the further telecommunications device depending on the device information transmitted (page 12, lines 15-31).

Although specification citations are given in accordance with C.F.R. 1.192(c), these reference numerals and citations are merely examples of where support may be found in the specification for the terms used in this section of the Brief. There is no intention to suggest in any way that the terms of the claims are limited to the examples in the specification. As demonstrated by the citations above, the claims are fully supported by the specification as required by law. However, it is improper under the law to read limitations from the specification into the claims. Pointing out specification support for the claim terminology as is done here to comply with rule 1.192(c) does not in any way limit the scope of the claims to those examples from which they find support. Nor does this exercise provide a mechanism for circumventing the law precluding reading limitations into the claims from the specification. In short, the specification citations are not to be construed as claim limitations or in any way used to limit the scope of the claims.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

1. Claims 22-24, 29-32 and 37-40 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Yablon* (WO 99/45687) in view of ITU-T Recommendation H.245, sections 5.2-5.9 (XP-002199601). Copies of *Yablon* and the ITU-T Recommendation are attached herewith as Exhibits C and D, respectively.

2. Dependent Claims 25, 27, 33 and 35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Yablon* (WO 99/45687) in view of ITU-T Recommendation H.245, sections 5.2-5.9 (XP-002199601), and further in view of *Takahashi* (US Patent 5,592,546). A copy of *Takahashi* is attached herewith as Exhibit E.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. LEGAL STANDARDS

Obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103

The Federal Circuit has held that the legal determination of an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is:

> whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made...The foundational facts for the prima facie case of obviousness are: (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the difference between the prior art and the claimed invention; and (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art...Moreover, objective indicia such as commercial success and long felt need are relevant to the determination of obviousness...Thus, each obviousness determination rests on its own facts.

In re Mayne, 41 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1451, 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

In making this determination, the Patent Office has the initial burden of proving a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 1531, 1532, 28 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993). This burden may only be overcome "by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings." *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). "If the examination at the initial stage does not produce a prima facie case of unpatentability, then without more the applicant is entitled to grant of the patent." *In re Oetiker*, 24 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference or references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5, U.S.P.Q.2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Second there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 U.S.P.Q. 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Finally, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (CCPA 1974).

Further, it is improper to use an invention as a template for its own reconstruction based on hindsight knowledge of the patented invention when the prior art does not contain or suggest

that knowledge. *Sensonics, Inc. v. Aerosonic Corp.*, 38 U.S.P.Q.2d 1551, 1554 (Fed. Cir. 1996). "One cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention." *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In this regard, the invention "must be viewed not after the blueprint has been drawn by the inventor, but as it would have been perceived in the state of the art that existed at the time the invention was made." *Id.* As such, the Federal Circuit has acknowledged the need for "rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art references." *In re Dembiczak*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

Moreover, the Federal Circuit has held that "obvious to try" is not the proper standard under 35 U.S.C. §103. *Ex parte Goldgaber*, 41 U.S.P.Q.2d 1172, 1177 (Fed. Cir. 1996). "An-obvious-to-try situation exists when a general disclosure may pique the scientist curiosity, such that further investigation might be done as a result of the disclosure, but the disclosure itself does not contain a sufficient teaching of how to obtain the desired result, or that the claimed result would be obtained if certain directions were pursued." *In re Eli Lilly and Co.*, 14 U.S.P.Q.2d 1741, 1743 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Of course, references must be considered as a whole and those portions teaching against or away from the claimed invention must be considered. *Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve Inc.*, 796 F.2d 443 (Fed. Cir. 1986). "A prior art reference may be considered to teach away when a person of ordinary skill, upon reading the reference would be discouraged from following the path set out in the reference, or would be led in a direction divergent from the path that was taken by the Applicant." *Monarch Knitting Machinery Corp. v. Fukuhara Industrial Trading Co., Ltd.*, 139 F.3d 1009 (Fed. Cir. 1998), quoting, *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d 551 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

B. THE CLAIMED INVENTION

The method of independent claim 22 recites the step of signaling a call from a second telecommunications device (MFG2) of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device (MFG1) of a first telecommunications subscriber. The first telecommunications device (MFG1) sends device information (FIG. 3; GI1) to the second telecommunications device (MFG2) which indicates a type of subscriber data that the first

telecommunication device wants to receive (i.e., the first telecommunication device selectively chooses available options among the subscriber data). Finally, subscriber data is transmitted from the second telecommunications device to the first telecommunications device in accordance with the device information (FIG. 3, UI2; page 15, lines 9-24).

The method of independent claim 30 recites the same features as claim 22, except that the step of sending device information from the first telecommunications device (MFG1) to the second telecommunications device (MFG2) recites that the device information indicates "components of subscriber data" (FIG. 3, TD2) instead of "type of subscriber data" (UI2).

Independent claim 38 recites a telecommunications device (FIG. 1) for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, comprising: a memory (SP, FIG. 2) for storing device information which indicates a type of subscriber data (GI1) that a further telecommunications device (MFG2) wants to receive; a facility (KM) for transferring the device information from the memory to the further telecommunications device (MFG1); and a facility for receiving subscriber data from the further telecommunications device depending on the device information transmitted.

Independent claim 40 recites a telecommunications device (FIG. 1) for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, comprising: a memory (SP) for storing device information which indicates a type of subscriber data (GI1) that a further telecommunications device (MFG2) wants to receive; a facility (KM) for transferring the device information from the memory to the further telecommunications device (MFG 1); and a facility for receiving subscriber data from the further telecommunications device depending on the device information transmitted.

C. THE REJECTION OF CLAIMS 22-24, 29-32 and 37-40 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a) TO *YABLON* AND "ITU-TRECOMMENDATION" SHOULD BE REVERSED BECAUSE THE EXAMINER HAS NOT ESTABLISHED A *PRIMA FACIE* CASE OF OBVIOUSNESS

2. The cited references fail to disclose or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention

Specifically, the cited art, alone or in combination, fails to disclose the feature of "sending device information from the first telecommunications device to the second telecommunications device which indicates a type of subscriber data that the first telecommunication device wants to receive" as recited in independent claim 22 and similarly recited in independent claims 30, 38 and 40.

The Final Office Action asserts that the term "wants" is a non-inventive, subjective word, where the examiner interpreted that "the word does not have a meaning other than being an indicative [sic] of a capability of a communication device to receive data based on its ability/capability" (see page 11, bottom of page - page 12). Applicant submits that such an interpretation runs afoul of the requirement that, during patent examination, the pending claims must be "given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification" (MPEP 2111, emphasis added). As detailed above, the meaning of the word "want" is illustrated in FIG. 3 and the supporting text, and should be interpreted to mean "selectively choose available subscriber data for the device." Furthermore, the examiner's interpretation is contrary to the plain meaning of the word ("something desired, demanded, or required" *Random House Unabridged Dictionary, © Random House, Inc.* 2006). If the term indicates "a capability of a communication device to receive data," as interpreted by the examiner, there is no selective choice being made: the device will receive all of the data according to its capability, whether or not it "wants" that data (i.e. selects to receive it).

In *Yablon*, the reference discloses a "handshake" procedure for establishing a call between a first and a second telecommunications device (FIG. 16; page 23, lines 10 to 21). According to step 1 of FIG. 16, the primary user's device informs the caller's user device about the type of information the primary users device is capable of receiving so that the caller's user device may only transmit the proper information the primary user's device. This configuration comports with the ITU-T Recommendation that teaches that, in order to process appropriately received multimedia signals, a capability set containing the total capability of a terminal to receive and decode various signals is made known to other terminal.

However, the above systems do not teach or suggest to send device information from one telecommunication device to another indicating a type of subscriber data that the first telecommunications device wants to receive. Under the aforementioned systems of *Yablon*,, none of the subscribers assigned to one of the terminals or telecommunications devices can

determine which information a user wants to receive respective of other subscriber. As an example, when transmitting multimedia data (e.g., video) during a call set-up process, a subscriber will receive such data, regardless of the fact that the subscriber did not want to receive the data in the first place. Under *Yablon* and the ITU recommendation, the terminal communicates to another terminal or telecommunications device that it is able to receive video data, but nothing is provided for the management and blocking of the data. In the case of devices that are limited by processing and/or electrical power, such unwanted reception of video data would needlessly consume processing capability and lead to unnecessary consumption of energy.

Furthermore, *Yablon* is silent regarding minimizing the data flow ('transmitting subscriber data . . . in accordance with the device information") between two terminals or telecommunications devices, particularly in light of FIG. 16, where the exchanging of device information (see step 2, page 23, lines 15 to 18), results in video data being transmitted by one of the telecommunications devices to the other. As a result of not being able to receive such data, a reply message is sent by the receiving telecommunications device to indicates that the information is not capable of being received. This configuration is a not effective way of exchanging device information generating a high data flow, and also teaches away from the recited claims.

The disclosure in the ITU-T Recommendation (5.2) is duplicative of the disclosure in Yablon (see page 23, lines 10-21). Again, the ITU document merely discloses that one device transmits receiving capability for multimedia data, but is silent regarding a configuration that allows users to manage and process the types of data (if any) it wants to receive. For at least these reasons, Applicant submits the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 is improper and should be withdrawn.

D. THE PATENTABILITY OF CLAIMS 22, 30, 38 AND 40 RENDER MOOT THE REJECTIONS OF CLAIMS 23-29, 31-37 and 39

Dependent Claims 23-24, 29, 31-32, 37 and 39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being as being unpatentable over *Yablon* (WO 99/45687) in view of ITU-T Recommendation H.245, sections 5.2-5.9 (XP-002199601). Dependent claims 25, 27, 33 and 35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being as being unpatentable over *Yablon* (WO 99/45687) in view of

ITU-T Recommendation H.245, sections 5.2-5.9 (XP-002199601) and further in view of *Takahashi* (US Patent 5,592,546). Appellants respectfully submit that the patentability of independent Claims 22, 30, 38 and 40 as previously discussed renders moot the obviousness rejections of Claims 23-24, 29, 31-32, 37 and 39.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Appellants respectfully submit that Claims 24-37 and 40-43 are non-obvious in view of the cited references for the reasons previously discussed. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully submit that the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) are erroneous in law and in fact and should therefore be reversed by this Board.

The Director is authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-1818. If such a withdrawal is made, please indicate the Attorney Docket No. 112740-1043 on the account statement.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: February 28, 2007

CLAIMS APPENDIX

PENDING CLAIMS ON APPEAL OF U.S. PATENT APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 10/204,608

Claim 22. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, the method comprising:

signaling a call from a second telecommunications device of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device of a first telecommunications subscriber;

sending device information from the first telecommunications device to the second telecommunications device which indicates a type of subscriber data that the first telecommunication device wants to receive; and

transmitting subscriber data from the second telecommunications device to the first telecommunications device in accordance with the device information.

Claim 23. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 22, wherein at least one of the first and second telecommunications devices stores transmission information which indicates which subscriber data has been transmitted from the other respective telecommunications device.

Claim 24. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 23, wherein the transmission information is transmitted from one telecommunications device to the other telecommunications device with the subscriber data.

Claim 25. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 23, wherein the transmission information is assigned historical data which references the transmitted subscriber data.

Claim 26. (claim objection for being dependent on a rejected base claim).

Claim 27. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 22, wherein the subscriber data to be transmitted is referenced to current historical data.

Claim 28. (claim objection for being dependent on a rejected base claim).

Claim 29. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 22, wherein at least one of the first and second telecommunications devices stores release information which indicates which subscriber data should be transmitted to the respective other telecommunications device.

Claim 30. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, the method comprising:

signaling a call from a second telecommunications device of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device of a first telecommunications subscriber;

sending device information from the second telecommunications device to the first telecommunications device which indicates components of subscriber data that the first telecommunications device wants to receive; and

transmitting subscriber data from the first telecommunications device to the second telecommunications device in accordance with the device information.

Claim 31. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 30, wherein at least one of the first and second telecommunications devices stores transmission information which indicates which subscriber data has been transmitted from the respective other telecommunications device.

Claim 32. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 31, wherein the transmission information is transmitted from one telecommunications device to the other telecommunications device with the subscriber data.

Claim 33. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 31, wherein the transmission information is assigned historical data which references the transmitted subscriber data.

Claim 34. (claim objection for being dependent on a rejected base claim).

Claim 35. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 30, wherein the subscriber data to be transmitted in referenced to current historical data.

Claim 36. (claim objection for being dependent on a rejected base claim).

Claim 37. A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 30, wherein at least one of the first and second telecommunications devices stores release information which indicates which subscriber data should be transmitted to the respective other telecommunications device.

Claim 38. A telecommunications device for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, comprising:

a memory for storing subscriber data;

a facility for receiving device information of a further telecommunications device which indicates components of subscriber data that the telecommunications device wants to receive; and

a facility for transmitting particular subscriber data from the memory to the further telecommunications device depending on the device information received.

Claim 39. A telecommunications device for identifying a telecommunications subscriber as claimed in claim 38, further comprising a further memory for storing transmission information which indicates which subscriber data has already been transmitted by the further telecommunications device.

Claim 40. A telecommunications device for identifying a telecommunications subscriber, comprising:

a memory for storing device information which indicates a type of subscriber data that a further telecommunications device wants to receive;

a facility for transferring the device information from the memory to the further telecommunications device; and

a facility for receiving subscriber data from the further telecommunications device depending on the device information transmitted.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

EXHIBIT A: Final Office Action dated February 14, 2006.

EXHIBIT B: Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review, dated January 31, 2007

EXHIBIT C: *Yablon* (WO 99/45687), cited by the Examiner in the Office Action dated February 14, 2006.

EXHIBIT D: ITU-T Recommendation H.245, sections 5.2-5.9 (XP-002199601), cited by the Examiner in the Office Action dated February 14, 2006.

EXHIBIT E: *Takahashi* (US Patent 5,592,546), cited by the Examiner in the Office Action dated February 14, 2006.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None

APPENDIX A

Final Office Action dated February 14, 2006

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,935	03/09/2005	Carsten Krischker	112740-1043	6885

29177 7590 02/14/2006

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/517,935	KRISCHKER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Meless N. Zewdu	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12/19/06*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *22-25,27,29-33,35 and 37-40* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *26, 28, 34 and 36* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the communication filed on 12/19/05.

2. Claims 1-21 were cancelled in a previous amendment.

3. Claims 22-40 are pending in this action.

4. The previous objection to the specification has been withdrawn in response to the instant amendment.

5. This action is final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 22-24, 29-32 and 37-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yablon (WO 99/45687) in view of ITU-T

Recommendation H.245, sections 5.2-5.9; (XP-002199601), hereafter, The **ITU-T Recommendation**.

As per claim 22: The preamble does not further limit the claim, and is considered as an intended use. Regarding the features of claim 22, Yablon teaches:

signaling a call from a second telecommunications device (calling device) of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device of a first telecommunications subscriber (recipient device) (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 10-12). (Fig.16) shows a "Handshake", procedure for establishing a call between a first and a second telecommunication devices (see particularly step 1: Handshake).

transmitting subscriber data from the second telecommunications device to the first telecommunications device in accordance with the device information (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 10-23). (Fig.16, steps 1 and 2) shows that subscriber data/information (device's capability) is determined (1st step) and based on the determination, information is transmitted (2nd step). Furthermore, the first and second devices exchange each other's device information bi-directionally (see fig. 16, 1st and 2nd steps). But, Yablon does not explicitly teach whether or not the information indicates a

type of subscriber data that the first telecommunication device wants to receive, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, the ITU-T recommendation teaches about a capability exchange wherein "the total capability of a terminal to receive and decode various signals is made known to the other terminal by transmission of its capability set (see entire document, particularly page 1, paragraphs 1-3). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Yablon with the ITU-T Recommendation for the advantage of enabling a transmitting terminal to offer choice of preferred mod to a receiver (see page 1, 3rd paragraph).

As per claim 30: The preamble does not further limit the claim, and is considered as an intended use. Regarding the features of claim 30, Yablon teaches:

signaling a call from a second telecommunications device of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device of a first telecommunications subscriber (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 10-23);

transmitting subscriber data from the first telecommunications device (recipient device) to the second telecommunications device (calling device) in accordance with the device information (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 10-

18). It is shown in (fig. 16, steps 1 and 2) that a calling device and the recipient device exchange information on their respective capabilities (step 1) so as to enable actual transmission of information (subscriber data) (see second step) according to agreed upon protocol. Furthermore, devices' information (capability) is exchanged bi-directionally. But, Yablon does not explicitly teach whether or not the information indicates a type of subscriber data that the first telecommunication device wants to receive, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, the ITU-T Recommendation teaches about a capability exchange wherein "the total capability of a terminal to receive and decode various signals is made known to the other terminal by transmission of its capability set (see entire document, particularly page 1, paragraphs 1-3). Motivation is same as provided in the rejection of claim 22.

As per claim 38: The preamble does not further limit the claim and is considered as an intended use. Regarding the features of claim 38, Yablon teaches:

a memory for storing subscriber data (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 5-9);

a facility for receiving device information of a further telecommunications device (see fig. 16, steps 1 and 2; page 10-23);

a facility for transmitting particular subscriber data from the memory to the further telecommunications device depending on the device information received (see fig. 16, steps 1 and 2; page 23, lines 10-23). Fig. 16 includes the facility; and the particular subscriber data (e.g. video) is determined based on handshake information exchanged between the two devices. But, Yablon does not explicitly teach about information, which indicates components of subscriber data that the telecommunications device wants to receive, as claimed by applicant. However, this differential feature is taught by the ITU-T Recommendation (see page 1, paragraphs 1-5). Motivation is same as provided in the rejection of claim 22 above.

As per claim 40: The preamble does not further limit the claim and is considered as an intended use. Regarding claim 40, Yblon teaches:

a memory for storing device information (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 5-9);

a facility for transferring the device information from the memory to the further telecommunications device (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 5-9). Fig. 16 includes the facility/system.

a facility for receiving subscriber data from the further telecommunications device depending on the device information

transmitted (see fig. 16, the first and second steps; page 23, lines 10-23). Fig. 16 includes the facility/system; and transfer of information (subscriber data) is based on the handshake result between the calling and called parties. Furthermore, since, the system is bi-directional, data would have been transmitted from either device and received by the other. But, Yablon does not explicitly teach about information, which indicates a type of subscriber data that a further telecommunications device wants to receive, as claimed by applicant. However, this differential feature is taught by the ITU-T Recommendation (see page 1, paragraphs 1-5). Motivation is same as provided in the rejection of claim 22 above.

As per claim 23: Yablon teaches a method, wherein at least one of the of the first and second telecommunications devices stores transmission information which indicates which subscriber data has been transmitted from the other respective telecommunications device (see page 23, lines 18-23; page 29, lines 9-20). The prior art identifies caller, electronic mail, text information, etc., which are transmission information. Furthermore, the preamble is considered as an intended use, since it does not further limit the claim.

As per claim 31: the feature of claim 31 is similar to the feature of claim 23. Hence, claim 31 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 23.

As per claim 24: Yablon teaches a method, wherein the transmission information is transmitted from one telecommunications device to the other telecommunications device (see fig. 16; page 23, lines 10-15) with the subscriber data (see page 29, lines 9-20). The preamble is considered as an intended use.

As per claim 32: the feature of claim 32 is similar to the feature of claim 24. Hence, claim 32 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 24.

As per claim 29: the ITU-T Recommendation teaches a method, wherein at least one of the first and second telecommunications devices stores release information which indicates which subscriber data should be transmitted to the respective other telecommunications device (see page 1, paragraphs 1-3). Storing "release information" is obvious from the fact that information, which indicates, which subscriber data should be transmitted to the respective other telecommunications device is exchanged.

As per claim 37: the feature of claim 37 is similar to the feature of claim 29. Hence, claim 37 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 29.

As per claim 39: the feature of claim 39 is similar to the feature of claim 23, with the exception of the feature, "a further memory" (additional memory), which is provided by Yablon (see page 23, lines 5-9). The preamble of claim 39 is considered as an intended use. Hence, claim 39 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 23.

Claims 25, 27 and 33, 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the references applied to claims 22 and 30 above, and further in view of Takahashi (US 5,592,546).

As per claim 25: while the preamble of claim 25 is considered as an intended use, the above references do not explicitly teach about a method, wherein the transmission information is assigned historical data, which references the transmitted subscriber data, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor (telecommunications device), Takahashi teaches about a telephone number retrieval function by using historical information, wherein the technique/method includes a memory for registering remote terminal name and telephone number pairs, in the order

of time the respective pairs have been registered, together with respective identification numbers relevant to the respective pairs (the identification numbers being assigned to the respective information pairs according to historical sequence in which the pairs are registered therein), including sort table for storing therein the above identification numbers in the alphabetical order with respective registered names; a transmission/reception history area for storing therein information including the remote terminal telephone numbers used for transmission/reception operations using memory dialing method and usage order table for storing information concerning the frequencies with which the respective pairs have been used in the transmission/reception (see fig. 2, particularly box 7; abstract; col. 3, lines 16-44; col. 10, lines 14-28). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the above references for the advantage of improving memory-dialing efficiency (see col. 3, lines 14-15), a feature which telephone devices are known to have.

As per claim 33: the feature of claim 33 is similar to the feature of claim 25. Hence, claim 33 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 23.

As per claim 27: while the preamble of claim 27 is considered as non-limiting, Takahashi teaches a method, wherein the subscriber data to be transmitted is referenced to current historical data (see col. abstract; col. 3, lines 20-44).

As per claim 35: the feature of claim 35 is similar to the feature of claim 27. Hence, claim 35 is rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 27.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 12/19/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Hereunder are provided applicant's argument and corresponding examiner's response.

Argument: with regard t all the pending claims, particularly claims 22, 30 and 38, applicant asserts 'the recited art, alone or in combination, fails to disclose the feature of "sending device information from the first telecommunications device to the second telecommunications device which indicates a type of subscriber data that the first telecommunication device wants to receive" as recited in independent claims 22 and similarly, in independent claims 30 and 38.'

Response: examiner respectfully disagrees with the argument. As an initial matter, the word wants, is not only a non- inventive word, it is a subjective word that attributes to a feeling/feelings. In the instant argument, claim or disclosure, the word does not have a

meaning other than being an indicative of a capability of a communication device to receive data based on its ability/capability. To that effect, Yablon teaches a calling and recipient devices, either of which can be labeled as a first/or second device arbitrarily. Yablon's reference, with the deficiency of not being able exchange device capability, has been modified with that of ITU-T Recommendation. The ITU-T Recommendation asserts "the capability exchange procedures are intended to ensure that the only multimedia signals to be transmitted are those that can be received and treated appropriately by the receiving terminal. This requires that the capabilities of each terminal to receive and decode be known to the other terminal." This shows that a signal receiving device/terminal receives signals it can (want) process. When modified, the handshake process of Yablon can include the exchange of device capability information as taught by the ITU-T Recommendation. Hence, examiner did not find the argument persuasive.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 26, 28, 34 and 36 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Meless N. Zewdu whose telephone number is (571) 272-7873. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am to 5:00 pm..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (571) 272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any inquiry of a general nature relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Meless zewdu M. Z.

Examiner

07 February 2006.

CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER

APPENDIX B

Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review, dated January 31, 2007.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,935	03/09/2005	Carsten Krischker	112740-1043	6885

29177 7590 01/31/2007

BELL, BOYD & LLOYD, LLP
P.O. BOX 1135
CHICAGO, IL 60690

EXAMINER
ZEWDU, MELESS NMN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
	10/517,935	KRISCHKER ET AL.	
	Zewdu Meless	Art Unit 2617	

Document Code - AP.PRE.DEC

Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review

This is in response to the Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review filed _____.

1. ☐ **Improper Request** – The Request is improper and a conference will not be held for the following reason(s):

   ☐ The Notice of Appeal has not been filed concurrent with the Pre-Appeal Brief Request.
   ☐ The request does not include reasons why a review is appropriate.
   ☐ A proposed amendment is included with the Pre-Appeal Brief request.
   ☐ Other:

The time period for filing a response continues to run from the receipt date of the Notice of Appeal or from the mail date of the last Office communication, if no Notice of Appeal has been received.

2. ☒ **Proceed to Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences** – A Pre-Appeal Brief conference has been held. The application remains under appeal because there is at least one actual issue for appeal. Applicant is required to submit an appeal brief in accordance with 37 CFR 41.37. The time period for filing an appeal brief will be reset to be one month from mailing this decision, or the balance of the two-month time period running from the receipt of the notice of appeal, whichever is greater. Further, the time period for filing of the appeal brief is extendible under 37 CFR 1.136 based upon the mail date of this decision or the receipt date of the notice of appeal, as applicable.

   ☒ The panel has determined the status of the claim(s) is as follows:
   Claim(s) allowed: _____.
   Claim(s) objected to: *26, 28, 34 ,36*.
   Claim(s) rejected: *22-25, 27, 29-33, 35 and 37-40*.
   Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

3. ☐ **Allowable application** – A conference has been held. The rejection is withdrawn and a Notice of Allowance will be mailed. Prosecution on the merits remains closed. No further action is required by applicant at this time.

4. ☐ **Reopen Prosecution** – A conference has been held. The rejection is withdrawn and a new Office action will be mailed. No further action is required by applicant at this time.

All participants:

(1) *Charles N. Appiah*. (3) *John Peng*.

(2) *Zewdu Meless*. (4)_____.

APPENDIX C

Yablon (WO 99/45687), cited by the Examiner in the Office Action dated February 14, 2006.

2002P06135

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : H04M 1/27, 3/52

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/45687

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/04024

(22) International Filing Date: 2 March 1998 (02.03.98)

(63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application
US 08/378,529 (CON)
Filed on 26 January 1995 (26.01.95)

(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: YABLON, Jay, R. [US/US]; 910 Northumberland Drive, Schenectady, NY 12309 (US).

(74) Agent: YABLON, Jay, R.; Law Office of Jay R. Yablon, 910 Northumberland Drive, Schenectady, NY 12309 (US).

(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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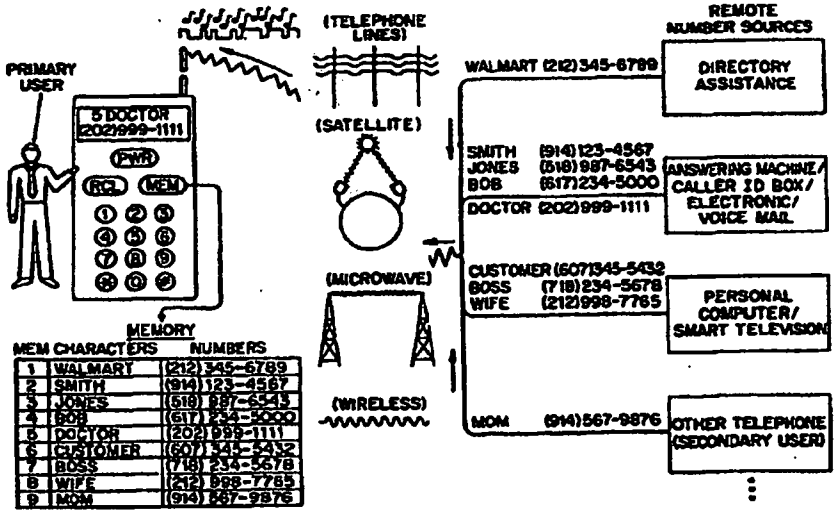
With international search report.

(54) Title: ENHANCED SYSTEM FOR TRANSFERRING, STORING AND USING SIGNALLING INFORMATION IN A SWITCHED TELEPHONE NETWORK



(57) Abstract

A system includes a telephone and a distant device. The distance device contains one or more telephone numbers which are later to be dialed at the telephone. The telephone numbers are transmitted in coded form, preferably dual tone multifrequency form, from the device to the telephone (figure 3). The distant device may be a directory assistance service position, a caller ID receiver, and answering machine, a voice or electronic mail system, a terminal operated by a secretary or receptionist, or a simple DTMF keyboard (figure 1). After the telephone numbers are received, they are stored in any of several memories in the telephone. Later, the user selects one of the entries for dialing and the entry is used for address signaling. Optionally, storage, selection and dialing of a memory entry can be further simplified by using voice processing techniques (figure 120).

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ENHANCED SYSTEM FOR TRANSFERRING, STORING AND USING SIGNALING INFORMATION IN A SWITCHED TELEPHONE NETWORK

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of presently-pending of U.S. Patent application 08/378,529, filed January 26, 1995, which is in turn a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent application 08/322,209, filed October 13, 1994, now abandoned.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to telephone answering and paging devices, and in particular, to an enhanced, end-user equipment based messaging and paging system for telephonic information.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Users of the telephone system today have a variety of methods available to them for obtaining the telephone numbers of individuals or businesses whom they wish to call. These include hard-copy telephone directories, directory assistance numbers (e.g., 555-1212 within the North American Numbering Plan (NANP)), personal telephone directories maintained by an individual or business, etc. There are also a number of different ways for individuals to obtain telephone messages and determine the phone numbers of parties whom they need to call back. These include automated devices such as telephone answering machines, pagers which display a callback number, and caller identification boxes, as well as human devices such as an office receptionist or secretary. Telephone memory storage and recall devices allow users to preprogram a limited personal directory of frequently-called telephone numbers into their telephone device, or, for example, to retain the last telephone number dialed from their telephone, and thus to automate the process of making some calls. But for the vast majority of calls, telephone users still must manually write down phone numbers on a piece of paper while speaking to a directory assistance operator, calling the office receptionist or listening remotely to the messages on their answering machine, or must have some other written or displayed representation of a phone number in front of them (e.g. on a pager), before they then proceed to manually punch such numbers into a telephone in order to place a call.

Particularly with the rapid increase in mobile telephone usage and the expected increase in the use of personal communications systems, personal digital assistants and similar devices, this system of manually recording, and then dialing telephone numbers is highly inconvenient. For the driver of a motor vehicle engaged in mobile telephone communications, it can be unsafe. And even for traditional fixed-location telephones, it is highly inefficient to call a directory operator, an office receptionist, or a home telephone answering machine, listen to and write down one or more telephone numbers, and then manually place telephone calls based on these numbers. It is also less-than-convenient for a pager user with a callback number displayed on a pager to track down and use a separate telephone to return the call.

One attempted approach to address some of these problems is a service commonly called "call completion". In the special case where the number the user wishes to dial is to be received from a directory assistance operator, where "call completion" is available the caller can indicate by a spoken signal or dialing of a DTMF (dual tone multifrequency) digit that call completion is desired. The carrier providing the telephone number then dials the call and

connects it to the caller. A surcharge is generally imposed for this service, above and beyond the cost of the telephone call.

Call completion by directory assistance operators, if and when it is implemented in a calling area, would reduce the need for a user to manually write down and then dial a telephone number when using directory assistance. However, if the user wishes to call the number again (for example if the number being called was busy or unanswered or if the desired party was not available), the user would still have to write down the number or would have to place a later call to directory assistance to again ask for call completion to the same number. If the user wants to use the number at a later time other than via call completion, some method of manually recording the number would similarly be needed. Further, the availability of call completion in various calling areas is uneven at best. Similar limitations exist in present systems for advising a caller that the called number has been disconnected and changed to a specified new number, or in advising a caller that further information can be obtained by calling a different, specified number.

It will be appreciated, however, that directory assistance call completion leaves some of the above-described problems unaddressed. Consider the case of the business executive or travelling salesperson receiving, say, twenty phone messages from his or her secretary or telephone answering machine, who then has to write down twenty phone numbers and manually place twenty return phone calls, all while trying to drive an automobile safely. Consider also the case of a person with a physical disability for whom writing down phone numbers and placing calls may be next to impossible.

In the case where the secretary is providing information about pending telephone messages to someone who is driving a car, it might be thought that the driver could be saved having to write down and signal the telephone numbers by the expedient of having the secretary accomplish a sort of ersatz call completion by placing a three-way or bridged call with the driver and with a party named in a telephone message. But while asking a secretary or receptionist to forward a call to another number can mimic a call completion service, it is highly difficult to do this in sequence for multiple calls and requires a third party -- the secretary -- to remain on standby throughout. Also, the signal quality degrades each time a call is forwarded.

Various voice recognition schemes may be used to simplify the process of determining and calling a telephone number. For example, some systems enable a user to speak a name into a phone, recognize the name from the voice, and then lookup and call a number accordingly. But the reliability of voice recognition systems today is uneven, the better systems are fairly expensive, such systems generally must be taught to recognize the voice pattern of each individual that uses them, the size of the directory of listings for which such a system can be effective is very much constrained, and generally, these systems operate on a pre-defined directory of telephone numbers. There is certainly no universal voice pattern, and the development of an automated voice system that can find the single correct entry in a directory with potentially millions of entries is daunting, requiring the give-and-take of ordinary human conversation or of highly sophisticated computer programs, even if the voice recognition is performed perfectly. To increase the widespread utility of even the most rudimentary voice processing systems, methods are needed to simplify the range of voice commands and signals that a user needs to utter and to reduce the quantity of numbering information that needs to be searched to provide a desired telephone number.

It is already commonplace for many telephones to contain internal memories allowing them to store a handful of frequently-used telephone numbers, or to retain the last number dialed automatically. The entry of numbers into the telephone's memory is invariably done by the user, who manually enters a number while also designating a numbered

memory location. But the numbers so stored are generally limited to frequently-called numbers, and must be manually entered via a series of strokes on the telephone keyboard.

Also, many people do not realize that this memory for frequently-dialed numbers can also be used to store the caller's own phone number and that a memory recall during an ongoing phone conversation can be used to send the DTMF digits of the caller's own number over the connection, directly from memory rather than via a series of keyboard entries, such that they can be heard at the other end of the connection. This comprises a rudimentary form of decentralized, user-customized caller identification that could, for example, simplify the process of signalling a pager via a paging service, but has not been exploited to date to nearly the extent possible.

Another approach is the use of a Caller identification (Caller ID) box having an automatic redial. The box has a button which, if pressed, results in redialing a telephone number that has been received via Caller ID. With such a box a phone number, even an infrequently or never-before used number, is stored and can be redialed as a result of a received calls, rather than as a result of manual entry by the phone user.

A caller ID box with such a function sometimes does not help, however, because sometimes the number that the phone user should dial is not the same as the number received via caller ID. For a person who is not located adjacent to the caller ID box, this benefit of having the numbers that need to be called already stored in the box's memory is no help. In addition, many political jurisdictions restrict or prohibit caller ID for reasons of personal privacy.

Further, implementation of caller ID today is centralized in the switches at telephone company central office facilities, rather than decentralized into intelligent end-user communications devices. Thus, individual users cannot readily customize their own caller ID "profiles" (for example, to specify a callback number different than the phone number they are calling from, to send a pictorial icon of themselves, etc.), and to easily decide for themselves whether or not to use caller ID features in the first place, irrespective of political jurisdiction or central office capability.

Telephone answering machines, which are in the nature of voice memories, are remotely accessible by dialing a correctly-coded sequence of touch tones comprising the owner's "password," but one must still listen to the voice recording, manually note the phone number to call, and then manually place the return call.

Paging devices -- so-called "beepers" -- are also used very commonly. With this device, a caller punches a sequence of touch tone digits corresponding to a requested callback number into his or her phone (or, as noted above, can already have these digits stored in the phone's frequently-dialed number memory and simply recall and transmit these digits from this memory) perhaps along with some additional digits identifying the caller. This number need not necessarily be the number that the caller is presently calling from, and can even be the number of some third party that is supposed to be called by the page recipient. These numbers are stored in the pager memory, and can subsequently be displayed by the pager user to determine the numbers to which his or her callbacks should be directed. However, the callback itself involves reading the numbers from the pager display, and then manually entering them into a separate telephone in order to make the callback. The pager itself does not signal a callback directly from its own memory. In addition, such pagers are used to receive incoming calls only. They are of no help to a pager user who needs to establish a connection with another location, such as a home answering machine or an office secretary, in order to receive messages and determine numbers that the user needs or wishes to call. Finally, today's pagers operate through a special, centralized paging service distinct from ordinary phone service, and it is this special service -- not intelligent end-user devices operating through the basic switched telephone network -- which takes DTMF digits and repackages them for transmission to and recognition by the pager, and which supplies any additional identifying information such as

character strings or voice mail.

While prior art does allow a primary phone user to suspend a phone conversation to manually add a new number into memory (particularly the last-number-dialed memory location, or the "scratchpad" memory found on many cellular telephones) and then return to the conversation, this still requires manual entry of the number by the telephone user at the telephone keyboard prior to storage and signalling of a callback. It is also quite cumbersome for multiple numbers.

It would thus be very desirable if the driver of an automobile, a physically disabled individual, or anyone else for whom it is inconvenient to have to first jot down telephone numbers and then enter them manually before initiating a call, could have a telephone or paging device forming part of a system that saves having to jot down telephone numbers and / or enter them manually to signal a callback. It would be desirable for the system to spare the user these burdens for telephone numbers received from directory assistance, from a secretary or receptionist, from a telephone answering machine, from a caller ID box, from voice or electronic mail, from another telephone user, or from a paging service.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention herein disclosed significantly simplifies the process through which telephone users can obtain and call one or more telephone numbers in a variety of settings. One or more telephone numbers, in touch tone, digital or other similar representation, are communicated from a remote location into storage in one or more locations in what may be termed a "primary user's" telephone memory, such that the stored number can then be employed directly by the primary user for later memory redial of that number. The telephone number is entered into the telephone's memory for redial purposes, not by the primary user, but by a user or server device (depicted the figures as a "remote number source" or "server") physically removed from the primary user's telephone. A multiplicity of such phone numbers can be stored in this manner, in a fraction of the time required for manual entry. Other helpful information ("enhanced user information") identifying the caller, such as a character code denoting the name of the person associated with a given phone number, an electronic or voice mail message, a facsimile message, a pictorial icon, or even a video message, may also optionally be transmitted and stored in this fashion. If an ISDN or broadband connection is employed, this identifying information can be conveyed via a data channel separate from communications on the voice channel, and higher-bandwidth communications are more readily facilitated. A memory-recall and redial process based optionally on rudimentary voice processing and recognition techniques completely eliminates the need for any keystrokes whatsoever by the primary user -- even the simple one-or-two touch keystroke sequence used in ordinary memory recall -- and makes the system completely hands-free. The invention has application in myriad settings, and is particularly beneficial for individuals who frequently travel, yet need to remain in touch with many other people, by telephone, during the course of such travel. It is also very beneficial for individuals with a physical disability who cannot easily write down or dial telephone numbers.

This remotely-generated signal which causes one or more numbers (and optionally, character and other enhanced user information) to be stored for later redial into the primary user's telephone can be generated from a variety of sources. One example is a directory assistance operator service position equipped to transmit a touch-tone or other coded rendition of the requested phone number instead of or in addition to a synthesized-voice recitation of the requested number. Another example is a primary user's home answering machine or caller ID box with appropriate transmission capability that records not only a verbal message, but also a machine-based representation of the number to

call back, which can be written onto the answering machine's tape or other memory directly by a caller to the answering machine supplying the appropriate number or via caller ID methods. A similar approach may easily be used in voice or electronic mail applications. Still another example is a personal computer or smart television into which a secretary, for example, can enter various telephone numbers that the primary user needs to call for various reasons (callbacks, prescheduled calls, new calls that the boss wants to have made, etc.), which is equipped to transmit an appropriate set of touch tone or related signals the next time the user touches base with the office. Another telephone user ("secondary user") with whom the primary user is conversing can interrupt the conversation to supply one or more telephone numbers which are then transmitted to the primary user's telephone memory for memory storage. Finally, a pager receiving a telephone number and other enhanced user information from a paging service can be supplemented with a telephone device allowing number recall and signalling directly from the pager memory. In all these instances, the memory locations in the primary user's telephone are remotely programmed on a dynamic basis with phone numbers and, optionally, related identifying information such as character strings, by whomever or whatever device is providing the user with stored telephone numbers for later redial. Thereafter, memory recall and redial can proceed in the usual manner with but a very small number of keystrokes, or can be effected without any keystrokes at all through rudimentary voice processing and recognition techniques.

If appropriate internal memories and data communications capabilities are added to the caller's phone, it is further possible to minimize the number of keystrokes required of the caller and significantly enhance the quality of information conveyed. Particularly, callback and related caller identification information can optionally, as routine practice, be stored by the caller into his or her phone before calls are made and thus be available for transmission at any time during any call. In this case where a memory in the caller's telephone rather than in the central office switch supplies this callback and identifying information, the net effect is a decentralized, user-customized form of caller identification, not requiring any caller ID capability in the switch itself, which allows a user to customize his o her own callback and identifying information with a rich combination of character, sound, facsimile, pictorial and video information, and to precisely determine and control the level of caller identification privacy desired. As noted earlier, many people do not realize that the memory for frequently-dialed numbers found in many telephones today can already be used to store and send as DTMF digits the caller's own phone number, thus forming the rudiments of such a user-customized caller identification capability.

Thus, in the directory assistance example, the primary telephone user calls directory assistance and asks for a telephone number to be conveyed to him or her, not verbally via a voice robot, but electronically via a DTMF emitter or similar encoding device such that the number is then stored directly into the memory of his or her telephone. The primary user then utilizes the memory recall to dial the number without ever having to write it down, which is particularly advantageous when driving a motor vehicle. If the number is busy, or the called party is not available, it can be called back at a later time without going again through directory assistance, averting one of the problems of call completion. If the user does not wish to place the call immediately, the number is retained for redial as long as the user wishes. As mentioned earlier, optionally a character string and other identifying information to be associated with that number could also be transmitted and stored in memory. With appropriate memories added to the directory assistance station, this identifying information can contain a full combination of character, sound, facsimile, pictorial and video information. Also, optionally, a selection signal may be sent from the telephone to the server indicating whether or not it is desired to receive such a character string and other information. The same approach of transmitting a phone

number via a DTMF emitter or similar encoding device can also be used to advise a caller that the called number has been disconnected and changed to a specified new number by encoding and transmitting that new number accompanied by other, optional information. It can also be used to advise a caller that further information can be obtained by calling a different, specified number, by similarly encoding and transmitting that number with other optional information. If the enhanced user information stored in association with telephone numbers in any of these directory assistance applications has an associated password code as well, then the person to whom that number belongs, by supplying the correct password code, can uniquely customize the directory assistance information associated with that person's own number. If the user's phone has the ability to process numeric voice utterances and translate them into digits, it is possible to transfer numbering information to the primary user's phone for subsequent redial via the usual voice signals of a voice robot.

In the answering machine/caller ID example, a caller is given the opportunity not only to leave a voice message, but to supply a number to which the call should be returned (which can also be that of a third party) or to have a caller ID system determine the caller's number and record this number on or with the stored message. In either case, the number itself is electronically stored on the tape or other memory device, along with the usual oral message. The caller also may optionally supply a character string and other user-customized caller identification information which can be stored in the answering machine/caller ID box, or such character string and other caller identification information which might be supplied as a mnemonic or other accompaniment to a caller ID. Then, when the primary phone user calls the answering machine from a remote location to receive messages, the primary user might conclude by sending a control signal to the answering machine asking it to transmit and download some or all of the stored numbers to the memory of his or her phone, along with any identifying character or other enhanced user information that may have been recorded. The same approach can be used in voice or electronic mail applications. At that point, the primary user can place calls with a simple series of memory-recall based dialings, without writing any of these numbers down or manually entering them in order to make a call. And again, voice processing and recognition methods can facilitate such memory recall even further, completely obviating the need for any manual activity. Accompanying character strings and other identifying information make this particularly convenient, by identifying for the primary phone user which numbers are in which memory locations, but again, these are not strictly necessary. Also, optionally, the caller's keystrokes can be reduced or eliminated if identifying numbering, character, and possibly sound, facsimile, pictorial and video information is already stored in a memory within the caller's phone such that it can be transmitted at will, in essence, comprising a user-based, rather than switch-based form of decentralized, customized caller identification. If the answering machine has the ability to initiate calls to the primary user's telephone upon certain conditions, it becomes possible for the primary user to establish a customized, end user equipment-based form of paging service, without the need for subscribing to a centralized paging service separate from ordinary telephone service.

In the personal computer/smart television example, a secretary may enter telephone calls and associated character strings into a computer throughout the business day as calls come in, as particular calls are identified that need to be made, etc. The primary phone user then calls the secretary, asks for messages, and asks that any of the numbering and other information accumulated in the computer be downloaded into his or her telephone memory. These messages may already have been ordered in the computer by the secretary or by a user preference profile in a certain manner so as to suit the primary user's calling preferences and priorities. Once the download transmission is complete, the primary user can engage in the memory-based dialing of numbers, without paper recording and without manual number entry.

Coupled with voice processing and recognition techniques, manual keystrokes to effectuate this memory redial also become unnecessary. A process that could take many minutes manually, and would require pulling a motor vehicle off the road if the primary user is driving, could be completed in seconds and allow the primary user to continue driving without interruption.

In the example of another telephone user, the primary user, for example, might be driving an automobile while engaged in a phone conversation with a second user located at a desk. The primary user agrees to call the secondary user back in an hour with further information about whatever they are discussing. But the secondary user says he or she will be at a different number in an hour. Rather than verbally communicate this number, the secondary user, with hands free at a desk, can punch in an appropriate series of keystrokes to download that number to the phone memory of the primary user, while the primary user's hands remain free to drive the car. (The primary user, with sufficient foresight, may already have entered this number into the frequently-dialed number memory, and can then simply recall and send the DTMF tones corresponding to this number directly from memory.) When calling back in an hour, the primary user has never had to write the number down, and can signal the number directly from memory via memory recall, rather than manually. Again, coupled with voice processing and recognition techniques, manual keystrokes to effectuate memory redial also become unnecessary, further enhancing utility. And again, the caller's keystrokes can be reduced or eliminated if identifying numbering, character, sound, facsimile, pictorial and video information is already programmed into the caller's phone, in essence, comprising a user-based, rather than switch-based form of decentralized, customized caller identification. Finally, if the primary user subscribes to a paging service, and his or her pager is supplemented with a telephone that can recall and dial telephone numbers in the pager memory (with appropriate number transformation, e.g., trimming area codes or adding a "1" in front of area codes as required), then the need can be completely eliminated to find a separate telephone, read a number off of the pager display, and then punch in and signal that number.

While all of the examples cited thus far involve briefly suspending an ongoing phone conversation to download one or more telephone numbers from a remote location into the primary user's telephone, this approach is readily supplemented and made even more useful if the telephone is combined with the functionality of a more traditional paging device, with optional functions akin to those of answering machines and/or caller ID boxes. For example, the primary user may have left such "paging telephone" in the car for a few minutes, during which time a call is received. The call can be written into the phone's memory just as numbers are written into the memory of a pager, but importantly, in such form as to allow the primary user to immediately redial from the paging telephone's memory locations once he or she returns to the telephone without manually redialing from a separate telephone, and without the need for a paging service that is distinct from one's telephone service. Further, if the paging telephone is set to work in paging mode after, say, four rings, and if the primary user is present while the phone is ringing, then the user has the option to use the this device similarly to a phone or a pager. By picking up before the fourth ring, the user can converse immediately, and during the conversation use the invention to download numbers from any remote number source in the usual manner. But by letting the phone continue after the fourth ring, (or perhaps by earlier pushing a button on the keyboard or by setting the phone to automatically pickup as soon as it detects and incoming call, i.e., by "zero" being the number of rings or the elapsed time required to activate paging) the primary user automatically selects a "paging" rather than "telephone" mode, wherein the ringing (beeping) itself alerts the user to the call, and the number sent by the caller is stored in the phone memory to be used for later redial and perhaps displayed on the screen and even combined

with some form of voice mail / answering machine message. Importantly, unlike a traditional pager, this paging telephone can be engaged by the user to perform memory redial at a later time directly from the stored number. Further, once the phone goes past the fourth ring and, for example, the caller's number is displayed on the screen in paging mode and/or the user starts to hear a voice message being recorded, the primary user might wish to pick up the call immediately, before the connection is terminated, thereby switching back to telephone mode. In this instance, the paging phone performs similarly to a caller ID box or answering machine as well. A message indicator may be used to let the user know that a call has arrived. And again, all of the intelligence for this to occur is placed in the end user devices, so that no special services beyond ordinary phone service are required.

This approach can also be varied by attaching an acoustical DTMF tone generator to the telephone. In this instance, a number is received by the telephone, and when the telephone user wishes to return the call, he or she can pick up a separate telephone, establish a dial tone, and then use the telephone to generate the acoustical DTMF tones corresponding to the number in the telephone memory while holding the telephone near the mouthpiece of a second telephone, while that second telephone is sounding a DTMF-responsive dial tone. This activates a callback without the need for dialing a number, but does require access to a second phone that is separate from the original phone. While such DTMF tone generation capability responsive to an internal phone number memory does already exist for some pagers, it does not exist on ordinary phone devices operating independently of a paging network.

It is also helpful, and facilitates a broad range of voice processing applications, if the telephone used by a primary user or a caller (secondary user) in connection with this invention, contains a "voice keyboard" allowing voice intonation of the name of any alphanumeric or function key to have precisely the same effect as if the corresponding key was pressed on the ordinary manual keyboard. This voice keyboard would be "trained" to recognize one vocal signal corresponding precisely to each keyboard key, from the user of that telephone. Such a keyboard can make the use of the primary user's telephone entirely hands-free.

Another variation of this invention involves call waiting. In this variation, a phone user might receive a signal indicating a call waiting, but would also have a phone number emitted either by the waiting caller or by a caller ID system read into the memory of his or her telephone, possibly along with other information indicating who is calling. Once again, this would enable the phone user to call that number back at a later time without having to write down or enter the number.

There are also some useful variations on the answering machines and related server devices that send telephone numbers to the user's telephone. For example, as noted briefly before, a server device could have the capability to itself initiate a call to a specified user telephone when some specified condition occurs. For example, the server could call the telephone after five calls have been received since the last time the user checked the server. Or it can dial the user when a particular expected call has arrived. Or it can dial the user based on some more complex set of conditions that the user defines to establish the circumstances under which he or she does or does not want the server device to automatically initiate a call to his or her telephone. If the server is set to automatically signal the telephone whenever a call comes in, and if the telephone has some of the paging-type functionality recently discussed, then the server itself, in effect, becomes a user equipment-based paging service.

Also, a telephone with the functional capability of receiving an emitted telephone number over the connection from a server and strong that number in memory for later redial can easily comprise a facsimile machine, a personal communications system, a personal computer, a personal digital assistant, or any other device which can be logically

embedded into a single unit that includes this functional capability.

In short, the number or numbers which a primary telephone user needs in order to make a call or series of calls may reside in a telephone directory, with a directory assistance operator, on an answering machine or caller ID box, in an electronic or voice message, on a personal computer in the office, on a piece of paper on the secretary's desk, with another user of the telephone system, on a pager display, and in many other settings not explicitly noted here as examples. In all of these cases, if the primary user is not physically at the same location as the person or device which has the desired phone number, then the user is almost always required to contact the person or device where the number does reside, make a physical written notation of the number, and then manually enter the number into the telephone in order to complete a call. While driving a motor vehicle, this is unsafe. For a disabled individual, this may be very difficult. In many other situations, particularly involving multiple calls, this is highly inconvenient and time-consuming. The arrangement disclosed herein obviates the need to ever make a written record of telephone numbers prior to dialing, by enabling the telephone user to download such numbers into the memory of his or her telephone from a virtually limitless number of potential sources, in a highly dynamic way, and to then dial those numbers directly from the telephone memory at will.

The arrangement disclosed here in all cases frees the phone user from the task of manually entering telephone numbers into memory (aside from the entry of ordinary frequently-dialed numbers), and reduces and in some cases eliminates the number of keystrokes generally required to use a telephone. The entry of a telephone number into memory as described herein is controlled not by the primary user, but by a remote number source (server) which downloads one or more numbers to the primary user's phone memory without any manual action on the part of the primary user. This enables the primary user to receive and record phone numbers in a totally hands-free manner. Further, the dialing of such numbers can be achieved by a simple memory recall of one or two keystrokes, rather than by the more cumbersome entry of a full seven-or-ten digit phone number. Coupled with voice processing and recognition techniques, memory recall can be achieved without any keystrokes at all. In addition, this invention potentially enables dozens of phone numbers to be downloaded to the primary user's phone in a matter of seconds, whereas such a task would take many minutes and involve the suspension of other activities such as driving a car, if the primary user was required to jot down and then dial such numbers manually as at present. It also greatly facilitates phone use by individuals with physical disability.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The features of the invention believed to be novel are set forth in the appended claims. The invention, however, together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing(s) in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates the overall scope of the invention, including the "primary user" and his or her telephone, examples of various "remote number sources" and devices (servers) from which this user can automatically obtain telephone numbers, and the general connection among all of these via any standard switched telephone network;

FIG. 2 illustrates how control over internal memory of the primary user's conventional telephone is modified in order to be able to receive number and character information from remote number source devices, so as to enable the remote number source, rather than the primary user, to control number entry into the phone's memory;

FIG. 3 illustrates the type of communications sequence and information packets that are exchanged between

the primary user's telephone and the remote number source to implement the basic invention. and the overall operation of the "handshake/signal manager" that allows for remote control over the entry of numbers into the phone's memory;

FIG. 4 illustrates appropriate modifications to existing directory assistance services to allow for remote transmission of telephone numbers to the primary user's phone memory, as well as the general usage scenario for this application;

FIG. 5 illustrates appropriate modifications to existing answering machine/caller ID boxes as well as voice mail and electronic mail applications to allow for remote transmission of telephone numbers to the primary user's phone memory, as well as the general usage scenario for this application;

FIG. 6 illustrates appropriate modifications to a computer/smart television-based system to allow for remote transmission of telephone numbers to the primary user's phone memory, as well as the general usage scenario for this application;

FIG. 7 illustrates how another ("secondary") user's touch tone phone without any of the modifications of this invention, can be used to allow for remote transmission of telephone numbers to the primary user's phone memory, as well as the general usage scenario for this application;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating possible operation of a device that combines through an ordinary switched telephone network the operations traditionally associated with separate telephone and paging devices, optionally incorporating answering machine and caller ID features as well;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating a call waiting variation of the invention;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating initiation of a call by a serving device based on certain call initiation conditions; and

FIG. 11 illustrates a possible schema for sending character data associated with a phone number from a standard telephone keyboard.

FIG. 12 illustrates a "voice keyboard" that eliminates the need for manual operation of the telephone even for recall and redial of telephone numbers transferred in this system.

FIG. 13 illustrates a memory storage and recall system for telephone numbers transferred and signalled in this system, further based on the use of voice processing techniques.

FIG. 14 illustrates the use of a voice translator enabling telephone number digits to be entered and transmitted in voice form and then translated into coded form for memory recall and signalling.

FIG. 15 illustrates how adding a telephone number memory and other enhanced user information memories to a caller's phone greatly facilitates the caller's use of this invention by reducing or eliminating keystrokes and results in a user-customized and controlled form of caller identification.

FIG. 16 illustrates the data communication sequences enabling transfer of the user-customized caller identification information illustrated in FIG. 15.

FIG. 17 illustrates an "inverted use" application of this system wherein a server user can call a remote telephone with conference call capability and use the telephone to dial a series of calls, for example, to significantly reduce toll charges.

FIG. 18 is a block diagram illustrating the primary embodiments and variations of the overall invention, and forms the basis for a final detailed discussion of these primary embodiments and multiple variations thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 illustrates the overall scope and key features of the system. To the left of the figure (and most subsequent figures) is the primary user. This user has a telephone containing an internal memory for storing phone numbers and possible associated character information, and a display screen which in this illustration shows one selected number. Of course, the display screen can be arranged in many different ways. Residing in the phone memory, illustrated at the lower left, are nine telephone numbers (numbers) and character strings (characters) that the user has automatically downloaded into the phone's numbered memory locations ("mem") from the variety of "remote number sources" and devices (servers) shown to the right of the drawing and discussed below. The user can dial any one of these stored numbers using a standard memory recall. The downloading takes place through standard digital, touchtone (DTMF) or other signalling methods. Toward the upper left, a digital pulse and a series of musical notes signify digital and touch-tone signalling. These signals are transmitted to the primary user's phone over a variety of transmission devices, such as telephone lines, satellite communications, microwave communications, wireless spectrum communications, and other established transmission media (e.g. coaxial cable), in varying combination, as part of a standard, switched telephone network. The source of phone numbers can vary, though the four remote number sources illustrated are a directory assistance operator (who is sending the necessary signal to download the number for the Walmart store), a standard telephone answering machine, caller ID box, or voice/electronic mailbox (which has recorded and/or electronic messages from and is sending the numbers for Smith, Jones, Bob, and the doctor), a personal computer or smart television (into which the primary user's secretary has entered numbers for a customer, the boss, and the primary user's wife, all of whom want the primary user to call them), and the telephone of another (secondary) user (in this case, the primary user's mother, who is downloading the number where that user can reach her later in the day). The dots at the lower right indicate that this is merely illustrative, and that other devices can be conceived which would fit equally well within the scope of this invention. For example, the remote number source can easily be the server in a paging service, wherein the numbers downloaded into the phone from the paging service server can be used directly from the phone's memory for recall and signalling purposes.

While this and most later illustrations depict the transmission and storage only of telephone numbers and associated character strings into the primary user's telephone for later redialing, the range of such transmitted and stored information providing a callback number and identifying the caller and the purpose of the call can easily be expanded to encompass electronic mail and other forms of textual message, voice mail and other forms of audible sound associated with the message, facsimile information, pictorial icons, and video information -- in short, enhanced user information -- as will be described more fully in connection with FIGS. 15 and 16. While the connection shown in this and later illustrations is a standard telephone connection, this type of telephone number and related identifying information transfer can easily take place over, say, a narrowband or broadband ISDN link, or a broadband link of any bandwidth. With these higher-bandwidth connections (which may be desirable for more data-intensive enhanced user information transfer), the telephone number and related identifying information can be sent over a data channel while the voice conversation is conveyed over a voice channel. While the primary user is shown in this and later illustrations to have a telephone, a telephone with the functional capability of receiving an emitted telephone number over the connection from a server and strong that number in memory for later redial can easily comprise a facsimile machine, a personal communications system, a personal computer, a personal digital assistant, or any other device which can be logically embedded into a single unit that includes this functional capability. While the illustrations depict telephones with an

ordinary manual keyboard, it is advantageous and facilitates hands-free use of this invention for these telephones to also contain an optional "voice keyboard," allowing voice intonation of the name of any alphanumeric or function key to have precisely the same effect as if the corresponding key was pressed on the ordinary manual keyboard. This voice keyboard would be "trained" to recognize one vocal signal corresponding precisely to each keyboard key, from the user of the telephone. While the illustrations show telephone number information transmitted in DTMF or other coded form, it is also possible, for example, to transmit digits and (even alphanumeric characters) in voice form, if a device in the system is fitted with a voice recognition device that translates numbers intoned by the caller into machine-readable digits that can then be used by the primary user's telephone for subsequent redial (and storage or output display of coded alphanumeric information).

In this illustration, each phone number is simply downloaded into the next available (empty) memory location, and the memory used for this arrangement is the same memory used presently for memory number storage in existing phones (with added space for an identifying character string). Other approaches could also be used, however. For example, the primary user could tell the number source or the telephone which memory location a particular number should be entered into, and this memory location designation could then be part of the information signal or packet sent from the remote number source to the primary user's telephone, or supplied by the primary user's telephone itself. Or, the remote number source can itself direct the storage of numbers into particular storage locations. Telephone memories may be designed with a separate area for this type of dynamic, remotely controlled storage, or they may be designed so that the remotely-transmitted numbers can occupy the same storage areas as frequently-called numbers directly entered by the primary user on commonly-available telephones. In a more sophisticated "random access" system, the primary user can utter a voice pattern which is stored in association with the number. When the user again utters the same pattern at a later time, that associated number can be called up and positioned for signalling without the user ever having to manually contact the keyboard and without concern for which memory location stores the telephone number. Or some other item of enhanced user information (e.g., a simple character string) can substitute for or supplement the role of this voice pattern to enable such random access.

In this and later illustrations, phone numbers are also displayed as an area code plus a seven-digit number within a local exchange. Of course, the phone would need a means to avoid signalling an area code for an in-area call, and would conversely need to place a "1" in front of the full number for a long-distance call. One means to accomplish this is to store an area code in the phone corresponding to the phone's own area code, to match this area code against those of incoming numbers, to trim the area code from an incoming number in the same area code, and to place a "1" in storage, in front of numbers representing out-of-area calls. Similar number processing methods could be used, for example, to accommodate international dialing digits and any prospective modifications to the NANP. If codes are introduced that cause a pause of several seconds between the dialing of two digits, this system could also accommodate the transfer, storage and redialing of telephone numbers with extensions, wherein the main number is dialed, a pause occurs to give a DTMF-responsive device necessary time to be activated at the receiving end, and the remaining extension digits are then dialed to connect to the desired extension via the DTMF-responsive device. The resumption of dialing could be based on an elapsed time, a user commend to resume, or in response to a signal from the device being called that dialing may be resumed.

It will be appreciated that it is helpful to employ a number verification signal to the server over the connection, with the server emitting a verification confirmation signal to the telephone over the connection, said confirmation signal

indicating that the telephone number sent by the server has been properly received by the telephone.

FIG. 2 depicts the keyboard and memory of the primary user's telephone, as well as a "handshake/signal manager" that contains the critical hardware and/or software required to allow remote downloading of the telephone's memory by a variety of remote number sources. Normally, the storage of telephone numbers (and optionally, of character codes and other identifying information, not depicted here) into memory is controlled by the user's keyboard. (Most keyboards have more function keys than are shown here. The ones shown are sufficient to illustrate the system.) For example, to enter the number (518)234-5678 into memory location number 2, the primary user might ordinarily push the key sequence MEM 2 5 1 8 2 3 4 5 6 7 8. Importantly, however, the same number is downloaded into memory from a remote number source, rather than by the primary user's operation of the keyboard. It is necessary therefore, to allow the remote number source to gain control over entry of data into the phone's internal memory on precisely the same terms that the primary user can control memory entry through the keyboard. Thus, the phone needs a simple switch (labelled "or") that determines whether the phone is taking its command and control signal from the keyboard or from an external source, as well as a hardware or software device, the "handshake/signal manager" which establishes and controls digital communication with the remote number source and ultimately allows the remote source to gain control over the phone's memory functions.

This "handshake/signal manager," which is ideally designed as part of an application-specific integrated circuit or as part of the software of a processor, forms part of the telephones and other devices as discussed below, and combines two primary technical functions, as illustrated in FIG. 3.

First, the primary user's telephone must establish a recognizable dialogue with the remote number source, so that both are following the same protocols in communication and properly recognizing the signals and information being sent back and forth. Telephones and remote number sources conceivably produced by different manufacturers with somewhat different operational parameters, need to find some method of communicating properly with one another. This is referred to as the "handshake." A similar "handshake" or "polling" interaction is used, for example, to establish communication among a wide variety of facsimile machines, and among various types of computer modem and related communications hardware and software. These polling signals are familiar to anyone who has ever heard the tone on the other end of the telephone line when dialing up a facsimile machine. Thus, using the same components and methods that are used to establish facsimile, modem and related communications, the primary user's telephone exchanges a series of polling signals with the number source, so that a proper communication can be established between the two devices.

Second, once proper communication has been established between the devices, the "or" switch gives control of the primary user's telephone to the external number source, which may then send precisely the same sorts of control signal to the memory that the user ordinarily sends directly from the keyboard. This "signal manager" may use the same components and methods that are used, for example, when a person calls his or her home telephone answering machine, punches in a special code that provides remote touch-tone control over the answering machine, and then by a series of touch tones can direct the machine to play back messages, record new messages, rewind or fast forward the tape, and many other options. Each command and control signal that the user sends while remotely controlling the answering machine has precisely the same effect as if the user were standing right next to the answering machine and had physically pressed one or more buttons on the answering machine itself. The same methods and devices that are used to remotely control an answering machine (and, e.g., a thermostat) are used to control the primary user's telephone from a

remote location, and particularly, to direct telephone numbers (and optional character and other identifying information) into the phone's memory for later use in memory recall dialing. Once the number has been stored in memory, it does not matter whether it initially came from the keyboard or the remote source. In either case, a simple memory recall, involving two keystrokes in this illustration (RCL 2, lower right in FIG. 2), will recall the number for dialing. As discussed later in connection with FIGS. 12-14, the use of various voice processing and recognition techniques can simplify this process even further by eliminating the need for the primary user to enter any keystrokes whatsoever when recalling an emitted number from the phone's memory. Further, as will be discussed, this system greatly expands the utility of even the most rudimentary voice processing and recognition techniques.

FIG. 3 further illustrates how the handshake and signal management of the primary user's telephone might take place. Step 1 is the handshake to establish communication. In a), b), c) and d), the primary user's telephone and the remote number source device poll each other in a handshake sequence to determine what type of device they are communicating with at the other end, much like the exchange of audible tones that are emitted when two facsimile machines or modems establish communication. Once the protocols for communications are settled, e), the handshake signal manager activates the "or," f), to switch to receive memory commands from the remote station and remote digital control of the primary telephone can begin.

Step 2 involves signal management and transmission, which is when the actual numbering information is transmitted. Many different formats for communicating message packets can obviously be employed. In the format shown here for illustration, the remote device begins by sending a START code followed by MEM 1, which is a request to place a number in memory location 1. The primary user's phone replies with FULL, indicating that there is already a number (HOME) stored in that location. The remote device then attempts MEM 2 and determines that it is VACANT. At that point it sends a function code NUMBER indicating that the signals to follow should be interpreted as the actual phone number to be stored in memory location 2, followed by 518 234 5678, the number itself. Then, the function code CHAR precedes an (optional) character string JONES, which accompanies the number into a memory location 2, expanded to hold character information. The sequence is repeated again for other numbers (BOSS in the illustration), until an END signal is sent from the remote source to the primary user's phone. At that point, an OK from the primary phone establishes successful completion of the transmission. Memory recall for dialing thereafter follows the same method as always. Note that this is not unlike the sequence that is used in a paging system to download a number and character information from a paging system server to a pager, but it operates from many different types of end-user equipment.

FIG. 4 illustrates the straightforward alteration required for directory assistance application of the system. Current directory services already operate from a computer containing a directory in its memory, which is also connected with a voice robot that recites the digits "one," "two", "three," etc. Based on the database entry retrieved for a particular phone number, the appropriate digit vocalizations are combined and relayed in voice form to the primary user as a telephone number. Among the devices required for this invention at the directory assistance station are a straightforward "tone robot," as well as the handshake/signal manager (henceforth, HSM) discussed in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3. The tone robot substitutes appropriate touch tones for the vocalization of individual digits and serves precisely the same function in the overall directory assistance system as a voice robot. The HSM, as discussed above, performs the polling/handshake sequence to establish digital communications with the primary user's phone at the other end of the connection, and then packages and sends these tones out to the primary user in appropriate fashion (optionally including

character strings), following the types of interactions illustrated in FIG. 3. Again, this type of interaction is commonplace in computer-to-computer, fax-to-fax, and other communications. With appropriate memories added to the directory assistance station, this identifying information can contain a full combination of character, sound, facsimile, pictorial and video information. Finally, in a simple variation, the operator can choose whether to send a voice number, a tone number, or both.

A very similar system can also be used to advise a caller that a called number has been disconnected and changed to a specified new number by transmitting that new number with other, optional accompanying information, after a call to the disconnected number causes a lookup of the associated newly-activated phone number from a newly-activated phone number memory containing such numbers. It can also be used to advise a caller that further information can be obtained by calling a different, specified number, by similarly transmitting that "further information" number with other optional information.

As a further variation, if the enhanced user information stored in association with telephone numbers in any of these directory assistance applications has an associated password code as well, then the person to whom that number refers, by supplying the correct password code, can uniquely customize the directory assistance information associated with that person's own phone number. In effect, this could enable user-customized, on-line, real-time, interactive, "yellow page-type" advertising directories, and similar variations of telephone directories. In connection with the "further information" application, this could establish a phone-based advertising service wherein various advertisers provide telephone numbers to the service, and control information about themselves provided in association with their telephone number, to people who call into the service for information. Obviously, the entity maintaining such directories may charge a fee to a caller so-customizing this information, similar to charges for advertisements in yellow pages, publications, etc.

As another variation, the primary user's phone can be fitted with a voice processing device that translates vocally intoned numbers into machine-readable digits that can be used for subsequent redial.

FIG. 5 illustrates a straightforward variant of a telephone answering machine combined with caller ID capability. A caller (Steve) calls the machine and gets the usual voice greeting message, but is also asked to punch in a number to which the callback should be placed, and to punch in some codes for his name, and is also advised that caller ID is operating. It is standard practice for answering machines to contain variable-length records with fields delimited by START and END, or similar codes. By augmenting existing tape or memory writing circuitry to create a few more codes, additional variable-length fields can be defined on the tape or memory to hold, for example, a phone number and a character code, and by straightforward extension, other sound, character, facsimile, pictorial and video information (i.e., enhanced user information). Thus, after leaving a voice message, the caller (Steve) in this illustration punches the necessary keys to add a callback number and character data to the tape recording on the answering machine, while caller ID sets up a field for the phone from which Steve is presently calling. Subsequent messages are similarly stored. As in the prior examples, the HSM handles any handshakes and signal transmissions required to establish and engage in digital communication with the caller's phone. A tone robot, similar to the one described in connection with FIG. 4, generates the actual tones sent from the answering machine to the primary user's phone, when the primary user sends a remote control signal to the answering machine asking it to download the numbers. Once the primary user (Bob) calls for messages and then requests the machine to send him the numbers, he receives the callback data directly into his phone as outlined in previous examples. Exactly the same process could be followed for voice and electronic mail

applications. It is important to note (with the exception of more advanced enhanced user information transmission) that the caller (Steve) does not have to have anything more than an ordinary touchtone phone at his location, i.e., he does not need this invention at his phone to place information onto Bob's answering machine. All that matters is that Bob has the apparatus on his phone and answering machine. If Steve has already stored his own callback number into his phone's frequently-dialed number memory (say, in memory location 1), then he can avoid punching in the individual digits # 1 518 222 3333 and instead just punch in something like # 1 RCL 1 SEND (i.e # 1 telling the answering machine that a DTMF number follows and should be stored in coded form, RCL 1, recalling Steve's own callback number from memory, and SEND actually emitting the digits). And if the phone should have a voice keyboard, such manual keystrokes can be eliminated entirely.

While FIG. 5 illustrates the transmission and recording of a voice message, a phone number and a character string, it is again noted that any form of text, sound, facsimile, pictorial and video information can be readily transferred and stored in a parallel manner, though higher-bandwidth, ISDN-type connections may be desirable for some of this information -- video in particular. And, of course, both the caller's and the primary users' phone would have to be modified so as to include such an advanced enhanced user information capability. As a variation, the answering machine or caller ID box can be fitted with a voice processing device that translates vocally intoned phone numbers and alphanumeric characters into machine-readable digits and characters for transmission in coded form to the primary user. Or, the primary user's phone can be fitted with such a voice processing device so that the vocally intoned digits and alphanumerics can be stored on the answering machine or caller ID box, sent to the primary user's phone, translated into machine readable form, and then used as the basis for subsequent redial.

FIG. 6 illustrates the straightforward alteration of a personal computer or smart TV to use such device as the remote number source. As with the earlier figures, the key component is the HSM to manage handshaking and signal transfer between the computer/smart TV and the primary user's telephone. Also needed is highly straightforward computer phone management software that the computer user can utilize to accumulate and prioritize phone numbers for later transmission. In this application, which is particularly advantageous in a business or office setting, the primary user's secretary, for example, enters all calls received over a period of time into the computer/smart TV, for later transmission the next time the primary user is in touch with the office. The computer phone management software allows addition, modification, deletion, re-ordering, and various other straightforward operations with respect to the phone numbers so entered. When the primary user asks for the calls to be downloaded, a simple keyboard command to transfer activates the HSM, which handshakes with the primary user's telephone to establish digital communication, and then engages in the necessary signal transfer with the primary user's telephone to transfer the phone numbers and related character information, as outlined in FIG. 3. Tones are generated by the same tone robot described in connection with FIG. 4 and FIG. 5. For people frequently out of an office and in transit, who need to return large numbers of phone calls, this application can be a very large productivity enhancement. If the personal computer or smart TV is also connected to an incoming call (a combination of the functionality of FIGS. 5 and 6), then it would be possible for this device to take caller identification information from both the keyboard (i.e., the secretary) and the connection (i.e., the calling party's telephone). This is particularly useful for downloading information stored in the caller's telephone into the personal computer or smart TV.

FIG. 7 illustrates how a secondary user's ordinary touch tone telephone, without any modification whatsoever, can be used to allow remote number transfer from that user's phone to the primary user's phone. In this illustration,

"mom" sends to "son" the number he should call her at tonight simply by dialing in a series of touch tones. Here too, as in FIG. 5, it is important to note that "mom" needs nothing more than an ordinary touch tone phone to send the number to "son." Only "son" needs to have this equipment on his phone in order to receive the number from "mom." And of course, "mom" might already have stored her callback number into the frequently-dialed number memory, reducing the number of keystrokes she must make during the call. As a variation, if the either phone has a voice processing device, then digits and alphanumerics vocally intoned by the secondary user can be translated from voice into machine readable form for storage in the primary user's phone, and then used as the basis for subsequent redial.

While all of the examples cited thus far involve briefly suspending an ongoing phone conversation (often initiated by the primary user) to download one or more telephone numbers from a server at a remote location into the primary user's telephone, this approach is readily supplemented and made even more useful if the telephone can also act similarly to a more traditional paging device, with optional functions akin to those of answering machines and/or caller ID boxes, as illustrated FIG. 8. In this application, the primary user is always the call recipient. The HSM in primary user's telephone would optionally include or be supplemented by a "page/phone selection controller," which automatically picks up the phone after an automatic call pickup status condition has been detected, such as a specified number of rings (which could be "zero," i.e., which, like a pager, always picks up the call on detection of an incoming call, or non-zero), an elapsed time period (which could be "immediately," again, like a pager, or a finite time period), a command received from the keyboard, or the caller ID information associated with a call fitting a particular user-defined profile, and stores in the phone memory an emitted telephone number which can subsequently be used to perform a memory redial, and possibly character information provided by the incoming call. This information can even include a voice recording or other enhanced user information. An answering machine-type message on the phone, or a tone or similar indicator emitted by the phone to the server over the connection, can tell the caller or the server to transfer the phone number and other enhanced user information to the phone. If the primary user picks up the phone before the specified number of rings or elapsed time without commanding the phone to do otherwise from the keyboard, the selection controller causes the device to act as a telephone. If, however, the phone has been automatically picked up, the number may be displayed on the screen (perhaps supplemented by the in-progress recording of a voice message audible to the primary user through a speaker, the display of a pictorial icon, or something similar), and the primary user might optionally wish to pick up the call immediately, before the connection is terminated. If so, the selection controller would switch the paging phone back to telephone mode. In this instance, the paging phone performs similarly to a caller ID box or answering machine, where the user can pickup or not pickup a call depending on who is identified as the caller. Afterwards, the user could then choose to retain or not anything that has thus far been stored in the various memories in the usual manner for such devices.

As discussed, FIG. 8 combines telephone and paging functionality into a single device such that a phone number transferred to and stored in this "paging telephone" can be subsequently redialed from the telephone number memory, and optionally enhances this device with traditional answering machine or caller ID functionality. A phone device resembling a more traditional pager, absent a telephone, can instead be supplemented with an acoustical DTMF tone generator which emits tones based on the contents of the phone memory. In this variation, a phone number is received by the phone, and when the phone user wishes to return the call, he or she can pick up a separate telephone, establish a dial tone, and then use the attached acoustical DTMF generator to generate the acoustical DTMF tones corresponding to the number in the phone memory while holding the phone near the mouthpiece of the separate

telephone. This also activates a callback without the need for ever dialing the telephone number, but does require access to a second phone that is separate from the primary user's phone. Again, while such DTMF tone generation capability responsive to telephone numbers received into memory does already exist for some pagers in paging networks, it does not exist on ordinary phone devices operating independently of a paging network.

FIG. 9 flowcharts a call waiting variation of the invention. In this variation, a phone user might receive a signal indicating a call waiting, but would also receive a phone number emitted either by the waiting caller or by a caller ID system into the memory of his or her telephone, optionally along with other user-customized information indicating who is calling, including character, voice, facsimile, pictorial and video information, and / or a caller ID signal. This could enable the user (or the telephone, based on matching a caller ID signal to a particular user-defined profile) to determine whether or not to interrupt the present call to pick up the call waiting, and in any event, would once again enable the phone user to call that number back at a later time without having to write down or enter the number.

FIG. 10 flowcharts some useful "call initiation" variations on answering machines and related server devices that send telephone numbers to the user's telephone. For example, a server device could have the capability to itself initiate a call to a specified user telephone (the telephone number of which is stored in the server) when some specified condition occurs. For example, the server could call the telephone after five calls have been received since the last time the user checked the server. Or it can dial the user when a particular expected call has arrived. Or it can dial the user based on some more complex set of conditions that the user defines to establish the circumstances under which he or she does or does not want the server device to automatically initiate a call to his or her telephone. If the phone user, for example, has the type of paging phone with automatic pickup as described in connection with FIG. 8, the user could receive messages at his or her home answering machine, office computer or similar server devices, have the phone numbers and other information from these messages automatically downloaded to a paging phone in the glove compartment of his or her car, and arrive back at the paging phone to find all of his calls already on this device, simply waiting to be dialed directly from the paging phone's memory.

An important variation of this invention combines the basic "caller to server to primary user" arrangement of FIG. 5 with the automatic call pickup features of FIG. 8 on the primary user's telephone and the automatic call initiation features of FIG. 10 on the server. Particularly, by setting the server to initiate a call to the primary user's telephone any time it receives a call (i.e., by setting the quantity of calls needed for server initiation of a call to be equal to "one"), and by setting the primary user's phone to automatically pickup an incoming call immediately and store the emitted number straight into memory without any intervention by the user, a user can establish his or her own paging service based completely on his or her own end- user equipment, and without any need whatsoever for a centralized paging service. The primary user's server acts just like a paging service receiving and forwarding callback numbers for incoming calls as they are received, and the primary user's phone acts just like a pager, storing callback numbers straight into memory as soon as they are received. Unlike in a paging service, these numbers can also be later recalled and signalled from the telephone's memory.

Of course a related variation of this invention also includes the situation where a pager in a more traditional, centralized paging service is combined with a telephone allowing memory-based signalling of telephone numbers in the pager's telephone number memory.

FIG. 11 illustrates a possible schema or protocol for sending character data associated with a phone number from a standard telephone keyboard. While such character data is optional, it does add to ease of use, and is perhaps

the most rudimentary form of "enhanced user information." If the sending source is a computer or other device with a full alphanumeric keyboard, character data can readily be sent without difficulty. However, in the event that the sending source is a telephone device with ten digits plus a few function keys, the transmission of character data is less straightforward. The schema in FIG. 11 is illustrative of one way to do this. Others can also be employed. This figure is intended less to propose a particular convention for character transmission from a telephone keyboard, than to demonstrate that the any of several schemas may be employed. In this schema, it is recognized that each numeric key from 2 to 9 on a telephone keyboard has 3 or 4 alphabetic letters associated with it. (7 has PQRS and 9 has WXYZ. All other keys 2 through 9 have three letters.) Each letter can be uniquely identified therefore, by its position relative to a given key (first, second, third or fourth position). Thus, by designating both a key and a key position, each number can be uniquely identified. Thus, two keystrokes are needed for each letter. For example, the name JOSHUA could be represented by the (position, key) pairs J=(1,5), O=(3,6), S=(4,7) H=(2,4), U=(2,8), A=(1,2). One can easily select a character code to signal the start and end of a character string, e.g., START = *1, END = *9. Again, while this precise schema could certainly be employed, so too could many others equally feasible schemas be easily employed by a skilled practitioner. For example, character codes are often entered into facsimile machines by placing a cursor at a particular position, and then toggling through a full alphanumeric alphabet, selecting a particular alphanumeric character to occupy the cursor position, and then moving to the next cursor position, i.e., to the next position in the alphanumeric string being entered, to repeat the toggling process. If these strings are stored in the emitting server's memory, then such processes, while cumbersome, need only be repeated once, rather than with each call, for information to be sent with every call.

At this point, we examine in more detail some significant voice processing variations. Recall that FIG. 2 illustrated memory recall and signalling from the primary user's telephone taking place via the manual entry of a RCL 2, which requires two distinct keystrokes by the primary user. Most of the subsequent discussion has assumed that memory recall is in fact effected by a small number of manual keystrokes. But the use of various voice processing and recognition techniques can obviate the need for any keystrokes whatsoever. Further, when used in conjunction with this invention, even the most rudimentary voice processing and recognition techniques can be quite usefully employed, as now illustrated by FIGS. 12 - 14.

For example, as shown in FIG. 12, the primary user might simply say "RECALL TWO" into a voice recognition device, which causes the contents of memory location two to be recalled and then dialed. In this example, the voice recognition device needs to be "trained" to recognize only about a dozen vocal signals (ten digits and a few function keys) from a single user (i.e., the primary phone user) to be fully effective, rather than a virtually unlimited number of vocal signals from multiple users that such a device may be called upon to recognize in other voice systems. Similarly, all of the telephone numbers to be retrieved are stored in the phone's relatively small memory via this system, limiting the required database search to the small quantity of telephone numbers in the phone's memory rather than to every phone number in the city, the country, or the world. Not only is the need for manual keystrokes eliminated, but the sophistication of the associated voice recognition and database retrieval system thus need not be nearly as great as that of other systems. The voice recognition device in this example, ideally, is a "voice keyboard" allowing voice intonation of the name of any alphanumeric or function key to have precisely the same effect as if the corresponding key were pressed on the manual keyboard. In this illustration, distinct vocal patterns are depicted as being stored in a voice keyboard. These patterns have been initially entered by the user at an earlier time in a "training" session which

essentially amounts to providing the telephone with a record of how the user intones the names of each of the keys. When the user now says "RECALL TWO" into a voice device on the telephone, these intonations are matched against the information stored in the voice keyboard, and commands are executed as if the user had punched in precisely the same commands at the manual keyboard.

FIG. 13 illustrates a random-access voice memory storage and recall scheme that obviates the need to be concerned about which memory location a particular phone number may be stored in. If the phone has a free-form voice memory and a means for matching free-form vocal patterns from a single user, the primary user might say "JOHN" or "NEXT APPOINTMENT" or "THE BOSS" just as John's telephone number or that of the next appointment or the boss is being transferred and stored into memory, and that vocalization could be stored in the free-form voice memory in association with that telephone number. When the primary user later wishes to return the call, a "CALL JOHN" or a "CALL NEXT APPOINTMENT" or a "CALL THE BOSS" could be matched with the stored vocal pattern, causing retrieval and signalling of the phone number associated with that pattern. Similarly to the discussion of FIG. 12, "CALL" would be matched against information in the voice keyboard and be recognized as a function key on that voice keyboard. "JOHN," "NEXT APPOINTMENT" or "THE BOSS" would be matched against information in the voice keyboard but would not be recognized as entries therein. So the system would next match these against information in the "free-form" voice memory, wherein it would indeed find a match. As a result, the associated phone number (in the illustration, the "next appointment" number, (914)827-5412) would be retrieved from memory and dialed. In addition to "trained" matching of precisely defined function and alphanumeric keys (facilitated by the "voice keyboard"), this requires direct matching of particular free-form vocal patterns uttered by the primary user, with free-form vocal patterns later uttered by that same user. In effect, the initial utterance comprises the "training" pattern and the subsequent utterances are then "matched" against the original. This is similarly a relatively rudimentary voice recognition task that narrows the scope of vocal utterances that need be matched, the range of users whose voices need be recognized, and the size of the database that need be searched for a match. In a similar type of random-access memory storage and recall scheme, some other item of enhanced user information (e.g., a simple character string) supplied by the caller or the call recipient can substitute for or supplement the role of this voice pattern.

Another variation might allow the caller to intone his or her telephone number (and perhaps simple alphanumerics) into the system, and to then have the system translate each vocalized digit into a machine-readable digit that can be used for subsequent redial from memory, in place of, say, transferring the number as DTMF digits. Depending on where in the system this "voice translator" is placed, it may, however, be necessary to recognize a limited number of voice signals from someone other than the primary phone user.

FIG. 14 illustrates this. Here, the primary user's server (e.g., answering machine, personal computer) has a "voice translator" device in addition to the usual server memory storing telephone numbers. The caller carefully enunciates "pound one three eight five zero five six five," and this is sent to the server over the connection. The voice translator processes this information and turns it into the machine-readable information #1 385-0565, which then causes storage of the phone number into the server memory in machine-readable form. Later, this can be further sent to the primary user and used as the basis for memory redial in the usual manner. While the "voice translator" is illustrated on the server, it can also be located on the caller's phone or on the primary user's phone, i.e., this translation can take place at any point in the process between the time the vocal signal leaves the caller's lips and the time the primary user is ready to recall and dial the number from memory. Similarly, with the translator on either of the caller's or the primary

user's telephones, the caller could be in direct communication with the primary user's phone, absent the intervening server (e.g., as in FIG. 7, as opposed to FIGS. 5 and 6).

Finally, if the translator is on the caller's phone, then in effect the translator need be nothing more than the "voice keyboard" described in connection with FIGS. 12 and 13. This is because the caller could train his or her keyboard to recognize his or her intonations of various keys, and then, when he or she later recites the same intonations, they could be matched and signals emitted from the telephone as if the caller had pressed the precisely corresponding keys on the manual keyboard. However, in this instance, the "voice keyboard" is introduced as a modification to the caller's equipment -- not the primary user's, wherein most of the other variations discussed require modifications only to the primary user's equipment. On the other hand, if the voice keyboard is on one of the primary user's devices, it will have to recognize vocal patterns from someone other than the primary user, and the "training" of this device becomes more difficult, i.e., this device must be more sophisticated insofar as its ability to respond to voice patterns of multiple individuals who may not be readily identifiable in advance.

Again, many of the voice processing techniques discussed here, by themselves, have precedent in existing art. But, their combination with the telephone number transferring capability of this invention is a significant variation of this invention, both simplifying the use of this invention and expanding the widespread utility of these voice processing techniques.

The various figures thus far illustrate the transmission and storage only of telephone numbers and associated character strings into the primary user's telephone for later redial. In all cases (excepting directory assistance, switch-based caller ID and call waiting), the secondary user (often the calling party) needs nothing more than an ordinary touch tone telephone in order to send telephone numbers effectively in conjunction with this invention, i.e., the calling phone needs no enhancements at all. Whether to obtain the upgraded equipment required to use this invention is solely the decision of the primary user. This, of course, greatly adds to the utility of the invention because it allows individual users of a switched telephone network to decide whether or not to use the invention as a matter of individual choice of consumer electronics, irrespective of what other users may or may not choose to do or what intelligence a phone company may or may not place into its network. But as earlier discussed in connection with FIG. 1, the range of such transmitted information identifying the caller and the purpose of the call can be expanded to encompass electronic mail and other forms of textual message, voice mail and other forms of audible sound associated with the message, facsimile information, pictures, and video information. This "customized caller information" variation has some important implications, and is now illustrated in detail by FIG. 15. Because the focus is now on the caller's phone (since we are looking at information designed to identify to caller to everyone else in the world), we now depict the caller rather than the primary user on the left side of the illustration.

First, a calling party who is conveying his or her phone number and related information does not necessarily have to manually punch in that information each time he or she makes a call. By including appropriate memories in the caller's phone, this information can be pre-programmed into the phone, i.e., the caller's phone will itself contain a broad range of callback and enhanced user information constituting the user-customized "identification" of the caller. Then, by issuing a simple command to activate a transfer (in FIG. 15, by pressing the INFOSEND -- send enhanced user information -- button or issuing a similar command at a voice keyboard), all of the customized caller information stored in the phone can be readily conveyed over the connection to the called party with minimal and perhaps no keystroke activity by the calling party. In this illustration, the caller -- obviously not concerned about his privacy vis-a-vis caller

identification -- is shamelessly sending a slew of information about himself, his business and his family over the connection, either to the primary user directly (as in FIG. 7) or to the primary user's server (as in FIGS. 5 and 6) for later retransmission to the primary user, as illustrated.

As noted earlier, many people do not realize that the memory for frequently-dialed numbers found in many telephones today can already be used to store and send as DTMF digits the caller's own phone number (or any other number the caller wishes to send), thus forming the rudiments of such a user-customized caller identification capability and greatly facilitating the use of this invention by callers. And if the only information being sent is a callback telephone number, then it is easy for the caller to maintain a few callback numbers (e.g., work, home, other frequented locations) in the frequently-dialed memory of the caller's telephone and transmit these to parties that he or she calls, so that on the caller's end, no modification whatsoever is required to many of the telephones already in use today. But, if the more varied enhanced user information forms of FIG. 15 are also included, then this does, for the first time, introduce some required modifications to the calling party's telephone. In particular, additional memories are needed beyond the frequently-dialed number memory, as are additional data communications capabilities to be discussed shortly in connection with FIG. 16.

Second, the enhanced user information variations of this invention allow a calling party to uniquely and individually tailor and customize the callback and related "caller ID" information that is used to identify himself or herself to whomever he or she calls, and it decentralizes the provision of such caller identification information out of the central office switch and into the intelligent end-user telephone equipment (just as this invention also allows a user to establish a paging service based solely on the user's own intelligent customer premise equipment by properly combining elements of FIGS. 5, 8 and 10 as discussed above). The caller's phone -- not the central office switch -- becomes the seat and source of information identifying the caller (just as the primary user's phone and server become the foundation of the primary user's own, customized, equipment-based paging and callback service). This is true even if the caller's telephone is a standard, unmodified touch tone phone and the caller manually (or via a voice keyboard) punches in, or maintains in the frequently-dialed number memory, a callback number and other information as described in connection with FIGS. 1 - 14. But it is even more apparent if the caller's telephone is enhanced with memories storing callback and customized caller identification information to be transferred automatically upon appropriate keyboard (or voice) command (e.g., INFOSEND), as illustrated by FIG. 15. In this enhancement, callback and other user-customized caller identification information is quite expressly stored in memories directly on the caller's telephone -- not in memories at the central office switch -- enabling enhanced, user-controlled, user-customized callback and caller identification functionality without the need for any supporting intelligence in the central office switch. In this way, each user of the phone system can establish his or her own desired level of caller identification privacy and determine how he or she will be identified to other users of the phone or switched telephone system. If the switched network supplies ISDN or broadband capability, this enhanced user information can all be transferred on a data channel, with the voice channel reserved to carry voice communication. For information of greater bandwidth, e.g., video, such higher-bandwidth connections may indeed be preferred, if not necessary. Just as with the primary user's telephone, use of this invention is facilitated if the caller's telephone also has a "voice keyboard."

Of course, the server, telephones and other devices belonging to a "primary" user would also have to be equipped with added enhanced user information memory to be able to receive and store enhanced user information from a caller whose phone is so-equipped. Because the memory used in a primary user's phone to store callback and other

identifying information as described by this invention can easily be the same memory commonly used to store frequently-called numbers in existing phones. the extension of such memory to house enhanced user information allows the primary user to store enhanced user information in conjunction with these frequently-called numbers as well.

Again, all of the discussion prior to FIG. 15 requires no modification whatsoever to the caller's ordinary touch tone telephone, but only to the primary user's server and telephone devices. The functionality illustrated in FIG. 15, however, does require the addition of appropriate memory components to the caller's telephone, and also the ability to establish appropriate data communications between the caller's telephone and the primary user's devices, to allow appropriate transfer of the contents of the caller's phone's memory to the primary user's device. The communications sequence for this parallels the one illustrated in FIG. 3.

Thus, in FIG. 16, which illustrates one of many possible approaches to such data communications, the first illustrated step is for the caller's phone to engage in a handshake sequence with the primary user's device to establish the protocols the two devices will use for transferring information. The second step is for the actual transmission of information to take place. Somewhere in this process, it is necessary to establish the type of information to be transferred. For example, the caller's phone may be capable of sending video data, but the primary user's device may not be capable of receiving such data, or vice versa, and this would have to be established. (Here, this is done in step 1. It could just as easily be done in Step 2, for example, by attempting to send some item of information, e.g., video, and then receiving a coded reply indicating that the device at the other end is not capable of receiving that type of information.) Upon completion of data transmission, the connection terminates, and the information now resides in place on the primary user's device. When the primary user next engages his or her server from a remote telephone, the information can be further downloaded to the phone and then utilized to initiate a callback based on the telephone numbering information stored in memory. Or, as alternatively illustrated, in the case of a phone-to-phone communication such as that shown in FIG. 7, the identification information so transferred would already reside on the primary user's phone or pager and be immediately available for subsequent memory redial.

Finally, while FIGS. 15 and 16 illustrate telephones capable of containing a broad range of enhanced user information, a telephone with the functional capability of receiving an emitted telephone number over the connection from a server and strong that number in memory for later redial can easily comprise a facsimile machine, a personal communications system, a personal computer, a personal digital assistant, or any other device which can be logically embedded into a single unit that includes this functional capability.

There are some other straightforward variations to this invention that add to its utility and user-friendliness. First, recall that FIG. 3 illustrated a memory management approach where numbers are simply loaded into the next available memory location of the primary user's telephone, wherein which the primary phone sends back a signal to indicate VACANT or FULL before a number is stored. This does not, however, preclude many other possible memory-loading schemas. For example, the primary user might tell a directory assistance operator (FIG. 4) or a secondary telephone user (FIG. 7) that he or she would like the number stored into memory location 11. This is trivially achieved by sending a MEM 11 field in front of the phone number and character information, rather than starting with MEM 1, seeing if it is FULL or VACANT, and then, if full, going on to the next iteration for MEM 2, and so on. In the case of a computer or smart television (FIG. 6), it is very straightforward for the computer phone management software to provide complete flexibility and control over how numbers are stored before they are transmitted to the primary user's phone memory. Indeed, a good software package should allow an individual primary user to define a personal profile

of the user's own preferences for how calls are to be ordered and prioritized prior to transmission to the primary user's phone. A knowledgeable secretary or computer operator familiar with the primary user's preferences, work priorities, etc., can further enhance this capability. Further, the organization of data on the computer server can be effectuated by means of signals transmitted from the phone user over the connection to the server. In the case of a phone message answering machine/caller ID box, a linear downloading into the next available memory location of the primary user's phone is most straightforward. However, simple embellishments can enable the primary user to control number emission by the server, for example, by signaling an answering machine to pause after each message, so that the user can punch in a number designating the memory location where that number is to be stored, rather than accept the default of "next empty memory location." Or the primary user can instruct the answering machine not to send a particular number at all, or to download the number the caller left without the caller ID number, etc. In effect, this too gives the user the ability to remotely organize data on the server before downloading to a phone. If the primary user has a random-access memory storage and retrieval capability such as that depicted and discussed in connection with FIG. 13, such ability to have the telephone control number emission from the server and to pause between messages would provide one means for storing free-form vocal patterns, or any other random access keys, in conjunction with the number just (or about to be) transmitted.

Also, the amount of information available on the primary user's phone display impacts ease of use, particularly when a large quantity of telephone numbers have been stored in the phone and the user does not remember which numbers are in which locations. Larger displays which show several consecutive locations can facilitate ease of use, as can a straightforward SCROLL function (forward and backward) that allows the user to quickly browse consecutive memory locations until the desired telephone number is displayed and positioned for redial. Similarly, the simple attachment of a printing device to the phone could allow the user to print out a hardcopy listing of the memory contents in a format that facilitates memory callback. If other sound, character, facsimile, pictorial or video information is included in the transfer as discussed in connection with FIGS. 15 and 16, it would of course be helpful to include a variety of output devices which "display" that information as well.

FIG. 17 depicts an "inverted use" variation of this system, wherein the phone has conference call capability based on numbers stored in its memory. In this variation, if the server is further provided with capability to control signalling by the telephone (hence the "inversion" of the more common situation where the telephone controls number emission by the server), then a server user can call a telephone, emit a series of telephone numbers from the server to the telephone in the usual manner for memory storage pending signalling, maintain the connection while directing the telephone to signal a conference call to one of these stored numbers, and continue to maintain the connection after the call to the first number signalled has been terminated, so that a second number, and subsequent numbers, can similarly be signalled throughout the maintenance of the original connection between the server and the telephone.

This could be useful, for example, for a person on business or vacation far from home who wishes to call multiple telephone numbers within his or her own home area code, but wishes to avoid multiple toll charges. A single toll call from a server to the person's home telephone is all that is needed. Once this single toll connection is established, the server emits all of the numbers to be called, to the telephone, in the usual manner. Then it commands the telephone to signal and patch in to the conference call multiple local telephone calls, in conference or in series. The total charge incurred is thus for a single, longer toll call and multiple local calls, rather than for multiple, shorter toll calls.

In FIG. 17, the server user, in New York City, sends four Los Angeles numbers to a conference call-equipped telephone in Los Angeles. (Note, in many other applications discussed, this user would be at the phone, not the server, and would be remotely commanding the server to emit numbers, rather than remotely commanding the phone to signal numbers – hence "inversion.") Numbers are sent to the L.A. phone in the usual way, such that they can later be signalled. However, once the numbers are all downloaded and superfluous area codes stripped off, the server user emits a command over the connection to the phone asking the phone to signal each number, in sequence, while the conference call between the server and the phone is maintained. Each call is really a "dummy" three-way conference call involving the person at the server, the called party, and the "unmanned" conference phone. Charges for the origination of multiple toll calls can be significantly reduced in this way.

If both the server and the telephone have conference call capability, then in a multiparty conference call with, say, eight parties in New York City and four parties in Los Angeles, a server user in Los Angeles may find it less expensive to connect his or her server with his or her telephone station in New York, and to use the New York telephone as the base station for placing the eight New York calls, and the Los Angeles server for placing the four Los Angeles calls. Here, the total charge is then for one California-to-New York toll call, eight local calls within New York, and four local calls within Los Angeles. Ordinarily, the total charge would be for eight toll calls between California and New York, and four local Calls within Los Angeles.

Finally, it has been noted that as telephone, computing, information, video and other technologies continue to merge, it will be increasingly common for a "telephone" to be much more than a simple "plain old" telephone. Telephones with the functional capability of receiving an emitted telephone number over the connection from a server and strong that number in memory for later redial can easily comprise a facsimile machine, a personal communications system, a personal computer, a personal digital assistant, or any other device which can be logically embedded into a single unit that includes this functional capability. Thus, it is important to recognize that the telephone and/or various servers of this invention can comprise computer hardware and software enabling the telephone user to process and otherwise transform telephone numbers and enhanced user information residing in and passing through the system. For example, hardware and software in a server or telephone can be used to translate information stored in one language, into another language, thereby facilitating development of communications systems enabling even more universal communications among people. Indeed all manner of operation upon and manipulation of telephone numbers and related enhanced user information can occur with appropriate hardware and software on the servers and / or telephone.

Similarly, various databases linked to telephone numbers and the enhanced user information associated therewith enable integration of this system into various systems for personal organization and assistance. Such databases can comprise virtually any information for which linkage with a telephone number and the enhanced user information associated therewith is useful. For example, in one form of interaction between numbering information and a personal digital assistant, a user calendar could cross-reference the user's schedule with various phone numbers represented in the system, including appointments made to follow up on the call, scheduled times for callbacks, other related actions or plans, etc. In connection with some of the hardware and software just described, such a database can even control or initiate the callback of telephone numbers, or can alert the user that such a callback is necessary. Records can be maintained of calls received and the status and disposition of activities associated with these calls. And many other similar, database-linked applications are possible.

Also helpful is a clock providing a date and time which the telephone and the server devices can utilize to

"stamp" a telephone number with associated information regarding the date and time when that call was first received by the device.

Assuming an ordinary touch-tone telephone is available to and used by all users of the public switched telephone network (even if the user only has pulse service but can switch the phone to emit tones during a call), it is important to note that this invention is specified such that any individual "primary" user of a switched telephone system can make the individual consumer choice to use or not use this invention, irrespective of whether other users of the switched telephone system also use this invention. The only exceptions are: the directory assistance application, which would require systemic change in offices providing directory assistance; the traditional, central office-based caller ID and call waiting applications, which depend upon the degree to which caller ID and related functions have been implemented by the applicable phone companies and political jurisdictions; and the decentralized, caller-customized, enhanced user information applications as illustrated in connection with FIGS. 15 and 16, which require the addition of enhanced user information memory (e.g., voice, video, etc.) to a "secondary" caller's phone and an enhanced capability for that caller's phone to engage in data communications with the primary user's server, phone, or paging devices. In all other cases, the use of this invention is independent of any systemic change that may or may not be made to the phone system, and is also independent of the degree to which other users of the telephone system have themselves chosen to use this invention.

Finally, while it is preferred to use touch tone (DTMF) signals, those skilled in the art will appreciate that other forms of encoding including digital signals would be equally acceptable for use.

SYSTEM EMBODIMENTS AND VARIATIONS

Basic Structure

FIG. 18 is a block diagram depicting the primary embodiments and variations of this invention, capturing in more generic form the system characteristics of FIG. 1. Data moving into and out of various system components is depicted by way of connections to the sides of these components. Various command and control signals affecting the system operation and function are depicted by way of connections to the top of these components. In some instances, various memories are required for operation. In others, information can be passed through a device without memory storage and the memory is therefore optional. Thus, all memories but the telephone number memory in the telephone – which is required – are depicted with broken lines. While FIG. 18 and the accompanying discussion below is in reference to the overall system of server and telephone devices depicted by this figure, it is recognized that the server and telephone devices which separately comprise this system, and methods for using this overall system as well as these separate server and telephone devices, also comprise the overall invention described herein.

Part A) of this figure depicts the primary embodiment of the system comprising a server and a telephone connected with one another over a switched telephone network. The telephone number that is ultimately signalled by the telephone is first entered into and received by the server at an input device which also controls the operation of the server. Once in the server, this number may be emitted directly over the connection to the telephone (as shown, for example, in FIG. 7), or it may be stored in a memory within the server (e.g., FIGS. 5 and 6). In either case, when the server receives a command to emit that number, the number is then emitted in a coded format (DTMF, digital, or similar format) from the server to the telephone over the connection, received by the telephone, and then stored in a location in

the telephone number memory to be later recalled and signalled when the telephone receives a signalling command to signal that number. The telephone in this primary embodiment has a keyboard enabling data entry and controlling its operations, and an output device. The telephone number may optionally be output / displayed on the output device.

Variation B) of this figure depicts a primary variation wherein the movement of the telephone number through this system is supplemented and accompanied by the similar movement of a variety of associated enhanced user information. Added to the server is the capability to receive and emit both the telephone number and the enhanced user information associated with this phone number. The enhanced user information may be stored in an enhanced user information (E.U.I.) memory in the server, or it may be emitted directly over the connection to the telephone (for example, if the server user is reading in directly from a printed page and sending a facsimile in connection with an emitted number). In either event, the telephone receives this enhanced user information, and can either store it in an E.U.I. memory in the telephone for later output or can output it immediately to the output device (again, as for a direct facsimile output), upon receipt of an output command. The telephone number moves through the system and is ultimately signalled as in the primary embodiment, and may also be output to the output device. Absent this enhanced user information variation, this embodiment reduces to the primary embodiment A).

This variation B) depicts the connection between the server (e.g., answering machine or computer as in FIGS. 5 and 6) and the telephone, but does not depict either the connection between a caller and the server, or the device from which the caller is calling (aside from the type of two-device configuration depicted in FIG. 7). The caller's information enters the system through the server's input device, but the caller's device is not itself part of the system.

In contrast, variation C) of this figure depicts a second primary variation where the server itself is comprised of a plurality of at least two subservers connected to one another over the switched telephone network, receiving and relaying information from one subserver to the next in serial sequence -- a server "chain." The overall server, depicted within a large block containing all of the subservers, is identical in its overall function to the server in part B) above. It receives the number and associated enhanced user information from an input device, and irrespective of what happens inside the server (i.e., whether this information is stored in the telephone and E.U.I. memories or directly passed through without storage, whether it passes through one or multiple subservers, etc.), the server ultimately emits this information to the telephone over the connection to then be processed and ultimately signalled by the telephone in the usual manner. This variation C) is important for several reasons.

First, a particularly important variation is the one in which this plurality of subservers comprises exactly two subservers, i.e., the first subserver and the final subserver, without any intermediate subservers. In short, this figure encompasses the many varied situations discussed throughout in which the overall system including the telephone comprises three devices in total. This describes, for example, the arrangement of FIG. 5 wherein a caller places a call from a telephone (the first subserver), leaves the emitted number and associated enhanced user information (commonly, a voice message) on an answering machine (the final subserver), and wherein that information is in turn later emitted from the answering machine to the telephone over the connection, such that the number can ultimately be signalled from the telephone. Thus, in many instances, the first subserver will in fact coincide with the telephone of a caller, and the final subserver will coincide with the answering device of the intended recipient of the call. This final subserver is of course then connected to the call recipient's telephone. This figure also encompasses the structural elements, for example, of a caller placing a call to a paging service, entering the DTMF tones of a callback number which are received on the server of a paging service, and having the server then package that numbering information for further

relay to a pager which also has signalling capabilities based on the pager's phone number memory. Thus, in contrast with B), variation C) does depict the calling device itself (first subserver), as well as its connection into the remainder of the system. By including the calling device, this variation encompasses the form of user-customized caller identification wherein the caller might wish to store his or her own identifying information on the telephone, and in the process of making a call, perform a keystroke which automatically forwards this information to a receiving device belonging to the call recipient.

Second, when this plurality of subservers comprises more than two subservers (i.e., when it comprises one or more intermediate subservers) variation C) encompasses the situation where this information may in fact be serially transmitted from one subserver to the next over multiple subservers before it finally makes its way to the telephone for signalling, as is common in many modern networking environments. Information being relayed from one person to the next, and perhaps modified by each along the way, is supported by the structural relationships of part C), with appropriate further variations (e.g., software operating on that information) discussed below.

Finally, closely related, part C) accounts for systems of four or more devices generally. For example, it would encompass the situation where a caller places a call from a telephone (first subserver) to an office, and that information is entered into a computer (intermediate subserver) from a keyboard, such as the computer shown in FIG. 6. Then, a secretary might call the primary user's home answering machine (final subserver) and download all the accumulated calling information to that answering machine over a connection to the switched telephone network. Finally, the primary user calls the answering machine, further downloads all messages from the answering machine to the telephone, and uses the emitted numbers for signalling purposes.

Generally, the signalling of an emitted telephone number stored in the telephone number memory will take place at the telephone's connection to the switched telephone network. In a preferred variation, the server emission means comprises a DTMF signal generator, the emitted number is coded as DTMF digits, and the telephone reception means comprises a DTMF-responsive receiver. Coding in digital and similar formats is equally acceptable.

Numbering Variations

Within the context of the basic structural variations discussed above, a telephone number itself may or may not comprise an area code, international dialing codes, or supplemental "extension" digits. This system can operate on these various numbering variations to ensure that the number stored in the telephone's telephone number memory is appropriate for subsequent signalling, e.g., by stripping off an area code for a local call, prefixing a "1" for a long distance call, and appropriately processing numbers with international dialing codes. In the case of supplemental "extensions," (either a true extension or a second series of digits that are later dialed after some form of "access" number is first dialed and reached), the number may helpfully comprise a "pause" code adding a pause between the signalling of two adjacent digits, with the resumption of signalling taking place after detection of a resumption condition, for instance, after a certain time has elapsed, after the user has signalled a command to resume signalling, or in response to the detection of a tone or similar indicator from the device being signalled indicating its readiness to accept additional digits. A telephone number may also, in the future, be somewhat modified in format as changes are implemented in the NANP. All of these numbering variations are easily accommodated by this system.

Also, it may often be desirable to vocally utter a telephone number into the system and to have that number then translated into coded form somewhere within the system for ultimate use in memory-based recall and signalling, as

discussed in connection with FIG. 14. This is readily enabled by an appropriate voice translator on the phone or any of the servers.

Finally, in any situation where numbering information is transmitted from one device to the next, it is always helpful for the devices to exchange verification and confirmation signals to ensure that the number so transmitted has indeed been properly transmitted and received. This is readily achieved by sending appropriate verification and confirmation signals back and forth between two adjacently-connected devices.

Enhanced User Information, Peripheral Device, and Connection Variations

In the enhanced user information variations, the enhanced user information itself may comprise a broad range of information types, including but not limited to alphanumeric character data (e.g., a simple character string identifying a caller, electronic mail, text information), digital information data bits (i.e., any data represented as a stream of digital data "bits"), graphical data (e.g., charts, tables, figures, diagrams in an information system), facsimile image data (i.e., any printed information readily transferrable over a facsimile device), pictorial image data (i.e., any pictorial image that can be scanned into a device or produced within an information system and transmitted along the network to another device, which could include pictorial icons that a caller wishes to send in conjunction with his or her calls), audio data (e.g., an ordinary voice message such as is commonly left on an answering machine, a voice mail message, a sound clip, a tape recording, a musical performance, the sound track of video information), and video data (e.g., any moving video image, including a brief video clip or a full-length video program or event). It is also apparent that this enhanced user information can of course be represented in any spoken or written language. FIGS. 15 and 16 depict some of this enhanced user information and illustrate its transmission within the system.

The input device on the server can comprise a broad range of devices typically used for data entry of these various forms of enhanced user information. Of course, the input device can itself comprise a connection to the switched telephone network, which would be the case, for example, when a caller is leaving a message on an answering machine as in FIG. 5, or when a DTMF number is being provided to a paging service server within the three-device structural arrangement depicted by FIG. 5. The input device can comprise a keyboard such as the computer keyboard shown in FIG. 6, the telephone keyboard on the secondary user's phone in FIG. 7, or a computer mouse. Such a keyboard enables entry of both input data and functional commands. A "voice keyboard" of similar function to a manual keyboard may also be employed. The input device can comprise a caller ID receiver, a DTMF receiver, and a modem or any digital communications receiver (which will generally operate over a connection to the switched network). The input device can also comprise a facsimile scanner (such as is used to enter printed matter into a facsimile device for transmission), a pictorial image scanner (similar to a facsimile scanner but with enhanced capabilities to scan black and white or color picture images), an audio input device (e.g. a voice receiver that receives its voice signal over the network or a microphone receiving its signal from a user who is physically present at the same location), or a video input device (e.g., a video camera, a CAM recorder or similar device). Finally, it can comprise a computer data storage device (e.g., a "floppy" or compact optical disk drive, or a hard disk drive), an audio data storage device (e.g., a tape or other memory recording of audio information, the recorded soundtrack of video information), or a video data storage device (e.g., a video tape being played by a video cassette recorder, the video tracks of a compact optical disk drive, etc.).

Similarly, the output device on the telephone can comprise a broad array of devices responsive to this

enhanced user information. The output device can itself be a connection to the switched telephone network (for example, if it is desired to send any of the information residing on the telephone further along to yet another telephone on the network, or to modify some of the information on the phone and then send the modified information to a party at the associated emitted telephone number). Very commonly, the output device on the telephone will comprise a display window displaying telephone numbers and character data residing within the telephone. This device can comprise a video display terminal commonly used on a computer (to display all of the multiple forms of information -- video, text, graphics, etc. -- that can ordinarily be displayed on a computer display screen), a television monitor (to display that information which a television monitor can ordinarily display), a printer (for printing out phone numbers, alphanumeric text, graphics, and similar information), a facsimile image printer (for the output of facsimile information), a pictorial image printer (for pictorial image printout), an audio speaker (to play back audio data), a computer data storage device (e.g., a "floppy" disk, write-capable optical disk drive, or hard disk drive, enabling long term storage of the information residing in the phone), an audio data storage device (e.g., a tape or other memory recording audio information, including the recorded soundtrack of video information), or a video data storage device (e.g., a video cassette recorder recording video information onto a tape, a device writing video onto a magnetic disk drive or a write-capable optical disk drive, etc.)

In today's world of increasingly mobile communications, the server, telephone, and any and all subservers can obviously have not only a wired, but a wireless connection to the switched telephone network. Indeed, part of the utility of this invention is its ability to greatly simplify addressing for mobile communications during which one may not conveniently write down or signal a phone number. Also, as (narrowband and broadband) ISDN and even higher data rate "broadband" connections become more prevalent in switched telephone networks, the "connections" in this system can indeed be ISDN and broadband connections, not just "plain old" telephone connections. Indeed, these higher data rate connections enable voice and data communications to be carried on separate channels, and will be desirable if not necessary to support some of the more data-intensive forms of enhanced caller information transmission discussed above.

Command, Control and Operation

The command, control and operation of this system takes on a number of forms, and lends itself to a number of variations. The general functional control of the phone takes place via the keyboard, and that of the server via the input device. In FIG. 18, the keyboard and input devices are depicted as connecting not only to the sides of these devices to denote data input, but to the top of these devices, thus denoting command and control. However, it is also possible for the keyboard on the telephone to initiate and control actions by the server (preferably, after the right to control the server has been established, e.g., by supplying a correct password code), wherein a command entered at the telephone is sent back to the server over the connection and thus enables the telephone user to initiate and control the actions of the server. A common example of this, cited earlier in connection with FIG. 2, is where a user calls his or her home answering machine from a remote telephone, enters a password code gaining remote control over the device, and then proceeds to play back messages, record new messages, rewind the tape, and otherwise control the server as if he or she were physically present at the server and entering commands at the server's input device. So as to further reduce the amount of manual operation required to control these devices, the utilization of a voice keyboard (see, e.g., FIG. 12) on the telephone and/or a connection-responsive voice keyboard on the server responsive to utterances into the telephone

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transmitted to the server over the connection, to control actions of the server and the telephone, is also a desirable feature. So too is a voice keyboard on the telephone that can also, via the connection, control the general functions of the server as just discussed. In the "inverted" use application discussed earlier and further discussed below, one inverts this system control and has the server input device controlling the system, including server actions, telephone actions, number emission, and, particularly, the signalling of numbers by the telephone.

Beyond general functional control, the control functions of particular interest in this system are emission of a telephone number and any associated enhanced user information from the server to the telephone (controlled by the emission and relay commands depicted on FIG. 18), and the signalling of a number stored in the telephone number memory (controlled by the similarly-depicted signalling command). While emission can obviously be controlled at the server's keyboard, it is again very desirable to control emission from the telephone, as in FIG. 5, since the use of this system will often involve the telephone user contacting his or her own "unmanned" server from a distance, in order to receive messages and telephone numbers. Thus, either a manual or voice keyboard on the telephone can generate the emission signals, sent from the telephone to the server over the connection, which then cause the server to emit a desired telephone number (and optionally, associated enhanced user information). Or, one can use a connection-responsive voice keyboard on the server wherein vocal utterances into the phone are transmitted back over the connection to cause the server to initiate number (and optional E.U.I.) emission. For signalling, either a manual or a voice keyboard on the telephone can be used recall a number from memory and to generate the signalling command. And, of course, the input device on the server, including a voice keyboard, can also be used to issue an emission command, and in the inverted use application, is used to issue a signalling command.

Also of interest are various ways of controlling the storage and retrieval of phone numbers and associated enhanced user information to and from various locations in the telephone number memory. A memory command, not explicitly depicted on FIG. 18, can of course be issued from either a manual or voice keyboard on the telephone. Such a command can also be issued by the server, as might be the case in FIG. 6, where the secretary has already determined how the numbers are to be organized when they are sent to the primary user's phone. Storage schemes are also easily based on the contents of the storage locations in the memory, for example, as in FIG. 3, where an emitted number is stored into the next available empty location in the phone number memory and later recalled by reference to that memory location. Finally, a more sophisticated memory management scheme is the random access scheme outlined in FIG. 13, where the user supplies a voice pattern (or other enhanced user information, e.g., a character string -- which can originate with the caller or the call recipient) to be stored in association with an emitted number, and the subsequent recall of this number for signalling is based on the user uttering a comparable voice pattern (or supplying comparable other enhanced user information) at a later time, without concern for the numbering or ordering of the various storage locations.

Functional Variations

Starting with these primary embodiments and variations, many further functional variations and combinations are possible. For example, when the server of either FIGS. 18 A) or B) is provided a directory telephone number memory, then the emission in coded form of a number from that memory in response to a directory lookup request corresponds with the directory assistance application of FIG. 4. The directory number "no longer in service" and "for further information, call . . ." applications described earlier are close variations of this basic directory assistance

application, based on deactivated and newly-activated telephone number memories, and a newly-activated telephone number memory, respectively. In these applications, what is most relevant is that this directory information be in the server to begin with, not how it got there originally. Nevertheless, the original "input" of directory information into a such a server might be, for example, via a computer disk drive or even a compact optical disk drive (which can contain enough directory information to cover an entire region of the country), while real-time modifications to this information could be input, for example, from modifications to customer account information made at a phone company's business office, via a switched connection to that office.

User-customized directory assistance is possible in the enhanced user information environment by associating a password with each number in these directory assistance applications, and allowing a caller to customize (e.g., add, modify, delete) the enhanced user information associated with that number, over the connection, by supplying the proper password proving that the number is in fact the caller's own number. In effect, this could enable user-customized, on-line, real-time, interactive, enhanced user information "yellow page" directories, and similar enhanced user information variations of telephone directories, as discussed earlier in connection with FIG. 4.

In an important functional variation of FIG. 18, the telephone and/or various servers (including subservers) of FIG. 18 can comprise computer hardware and software enabling the telephone user to process and otherwise transform telephone numbers and enhanced user information residing in and passing through the system, as discussed earlier. For example, hardware and software in a server or telephone can be used to translate information stored in one language, into another language, thereby facilitating development of communications systems enabling even more universal communication among people. Indeed all manner of operation upon and manipulation of telephone numbers and related enhanced user information can occur with appropriate computer hardware and software on the servers and / or telephone.

Similarly, various databases linked to telephone numbers and the enhanced user information associated therewith enable integration of this system into various systems for personal organization and assistance. Such databases can comprise virtually any information for which linkage with a telephone number and the enhanced user information associated therewith is useful. As discussed earlier, for example, in one form of interaction between numbering information and a personal digital assistant, a user calendar could cross-reference the user's schedule with various phone numbers represented in the system, including appointments made to follow up on the call, scheduled times for callbacks, other related actions or plans, etc. In connection with some of the hardware and software just described, such a database can even control or initiate the callback of telephone numbers, or can alert the user that such a callback is necessary. Records can be maintained of calls received and the status and disposition of activities associated with these calls. And many other similar, database-linked applications are possible.

On the telephone itself, another useful functional variation is that discussed in FIG. 8, wherein the telephone also comprises the combined functionality of more traditional pagers, answering machines and caller ID devices, and where the "caller identification" information that is output by the telephone to advise the recipient who is calling and what the call is about can include a broad range of enhanced user information that is customized by the caller on the caller's device, not by a phone company at a central office switch. This includes automated call pickup to automatically pickup an incoming call, establish the connection, possibly send out a message, tone or similar indicator for the caller to emit the telephone number and optional enhanced user information, store the emitted number and enhanced user information in the telephone number and E.U.I. memories, and terminate the connection, based on automated call

pickup conditions such as detection of an incoming call, completion of a specified number of rings or expiration of a specified time period without the user first picking up the telephone, an entry at the telephone keyboard, or the caller ID detection of a call fitting a particular user-defined profile. It also includes allowing the user to maintain the connection and enable manual phone pickup by the user for a brief period of time following automatic call pickup and output of the emitted number and optional enhanced user information by the output device and prior to termination of the connection, similarly to how one can pick up a telephone to connect with an incoming call to an answering machine, if desired, once the voice on the machine indicates who is in fact calling. Also useful is the telephone device generating a DTMF signal corresponding to a number in memory, so that the number can be signalled by holding this device in close proximity to a second telephone sounding a DTMF-responsive dial tone. Call waiting variations discussed in FIG. 9, with enhanced user information, can also display user-customized caller identification information, including an emitted telephone number and associated enhanced user information from the caller, allowing the phone user to determine whether or not to interrupt the current call and pickup the waiting call, and in any event, providing the phone user with the emitted number for later callback. With a caller ID signal being matched against a user-defined profile, the phone itself can also determine whether or not to interrupt the present call to receive the call waiting. Finally, as noted in the above discussion of output devices, the telephone itself can easily be provided means to emit phone numbers and enhanced user information in the telephone, over the connection, to yet another device.

On the servers (including subservers), it is a helpful variation to include means through which the server can be commanded to organize telephone numbers and other information on the server before emission to the telephone. Such means of organizing phone numbers may often comprise the computer hardware, software and databases discussed earlier. In FIG. 6, this was achieved by a secretary organizing numbers in the server through the input device. But, as discussed, user profiles with appropriate software can also be used to achieve this, as can signals generated by the telephone user and sent from the telephone to the server over the connection so as to command the server in its numbering organization. Call and enhanced user information selection, wherein a phone user can determine by a command to the server whether or not to transmit a particular phone number or item of enhanced user information from the server to the telephone is yet another way of enabling the phone user to organize the information on the server. It is also helpful for the server to be capable of initiating a call to the telephone when a call initiation condition has been recognized by the server, as discussed in connection with FIG. 10. Of course, the telephone's number would be entered to reside in a memory within the server so that the server-initiated call will be signalled to the correct number. This call initiation condition can be based on the quantity of calls received by the server, the receipt of a particular telephone call, or a user profile defining a more complex set of conditions under which the call should be initiated.

With this server call initiation variation, as discussed earlier, one can combine the functionality of FIGS. 5, 8 and 10 to reproduce the functionality of a paging system with added memory-based callback functionality, without the need for separate subscription to a paging service. Particularly, by setting the server to initiate a call to the primary user's telephone any time it receives a call (i.e., by basing the call initiation condition on the quantity of calls received by the server and by setting the quantity of calls needed for server initiation of a call to be equal to "one"), and by setting the primary user's phone to automatically pickup an incoming call immediately and store the emitted number straight into memory without any intervention by the user (i.e., where the automatic call pickup condition comprises detection of any incoming call), a user can establish his or her own paging service based completely on his or her own end- user equipment, and without any need whatsoever for a centralized paging service. The primary user's server acts just like a

paging service receiving and forwarding callback numbers for incoming calls as they are received, and the primary user's phone acts just like a pager, storing callback numbers straight into memory as soon as they are received. Unlike in a paging service, these numbers can also be later recalled and signalled from the telephone's memory. Again, this capability is based completely on the intelligence of the end user equipment, not the network. By employing varying combinations of the parameters defining the call initiation and the automatic call pickup conditions, the user can precisely configure and customize the user-defined paging service to his or her own individual tastes and priorities. And as noted, a related variation of this invention also includes the situation where a pager in a more traditional, centralized paging service is combined with a telephone allowing memory-based signalling of telephone numbers in the pager's telephone number memory.

Also helpful is a clock providing a date and time which the telephone and the server devices can utilize to "stamp" a telephone number with associated information regarding the date and time when that call was first received by the device.

Finally, as discussed in connection with FIG. 17, a useful variation involves "inverted use," wherein the telephone has conference call capability based on emitted numbers stored in its memory, and the server has the capability to control the telephone, particularly memory recall and signalling by the telephone. As discussed, this variation is even more flexible if both the server and the telephone have a conference call capability. These variations can be particularly useful in reducing toll charges when calling a series of out-of-area phone numbers.

While only certain preferred features of the invention have been illustrated and described, many modifications, changes and substitutions will occur to those skilled in the art. It is, therefore, to be understood that the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications and changes as fall within the true spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. An end-user customizable, end-user telephone equipment-based paging and messaging system, the system comprising a server and a telephone-pager each having a connection to a switched telephone network;

the server comprising:

an input device;

first reception means responsive to the input device for receiving at least one received telephone number into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

means responsive to a call initiation condition, to initiate a telephone call from the server to the telephone-pager and initiate a connection therebetween over said switched telephone network;

an auxiliary memory storing an auxiliary telephone number which is the telephone number of the telephone-pager, which the server uses to initiate said telephone call to said telephone-pager; and

emission means responsive to an emission command for emitting in coded form, at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone-pager over the connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number; and

the telephone-pager comprising:

a telephone number memory comprising at least one storage location storing a telephone number;

means responsive to an automatic call pickup condition to automatically pickup an incoming call and establish the connection between the server and the telephone-pager;

second reception means responsive to receipt of said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone-pager for storing said at least one emitted number into the telephone number memory, as a stored telephone number;

call termination means to terminate said connection following said storing of the at least one emitted telephone number into the telephone number memory; and

an output device outputting at least one of the stored telephone numbers.

2. The system of claim 1, said telephone-pager further comprising retrieval and signalling means responsive to a retrieval and signalling command for retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling the retrieved emitted number.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein said call initiation condition is generated by virtue of the server comparing at least one of said received telephone numbers to a plurality of telephone numbers pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile and matching said at least one received telephone number with one among said plurality of telephone numbers.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein said call initiation condition is generated whenever a call has been received by the server.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein said call initiation condition is generated by virtue of the server comparing the quantity of calls received by said server with a call quantity pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein said call initiation condition is generated by virtue of the actual time reaching a pre-defined time in a custom call initiation profile.

7. The system of claim 1, the telephone-pager further comprising:

means to initiate a telephone call from said telephone-pager to said server and establish said connection therebetween over said switched telephone network;

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means to generate said emission command from the telephone-pager to the server over said connection therebetween.

8. The system of claim 2, the telephone-pager further comprising:

means to initiate a telephone call from said telephone-pager to said server and establish said connection therebetween over said switched telephone network;

means to generate said emission command from the telephone-pager to the server over said connection therebetween.

9. A system for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers, the system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network;

the server comprising:

an input device;

first reception means responsive to the input device for receiving at least one received telephone number into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

emission means responsive to an emission command for emitting in coded form said at least one resident telephone number, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

the telephone comprising:

a voice keyboard responsive to a plurality of vocal utterances, each of said utterances corresponding and having an effect identical to the manual depression of one of a plurality of keys on a manual telephone keyboard;

a telephone number memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing telephone numbers;

second reception means responsive to receipt of said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone for storing each emitted number into a storage location in the telephone number memory as a stored telephone number; and

retrieval and signalling means responsive to a retrieval and signalling command for retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling said retrieved emitted number; wherein

said retrieval and signalling command is issued by vocal utterance into said voice keyboard.

10. A system for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers, the system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network and a connection to one another over the switched network:

the server comprising:

an input device;

first reception means responsive to the input device for receiving at least one received telephone number into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

emission means responsive to an emission command for emitting in coded form said at least one resident telephone number, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

the telephone comprising:

a voice keyboard responsive to a plurality of vocal utterances, each of said utterances corresponding and having an effect identical to the manual depression of one of a plurality of keys on a manual telephone keyboard;

a telephone number memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing telephone numbers;

second reception means responsive to receipt of said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone for storing each emitted number into a storage location in the telephone number memory as a stored telephone number; and

retrieval and signalling means responsive to a retrieval and signalling command for retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling said retrieved emitted number; wherein

said emission command is issued by vocal utterance into said voice keyboard.

11. A system for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers, the system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network:

the server comprising:

an input device;

first reception means responsive to the input device for receiving at least one received telephone number into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

emission means responsive to an emission command for emitting in coded form said at least one resident telephone number, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

the telephone comprising:

a voice pattern memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing a plurality of voice patterns as stored voice patterns;

a voice input and pattern generating device generating a machine-readable representation of a vocal utterance into the device;

voice storage means responsive to the voice input and pattern generating device for storing said machine-readable representation of said vocal utterance into the voice pattern memory as one of said stored voice patterns;

means for detecting a match between a second vocal utterance into the voice input and pattern generating device and one of said stored voice patterns;

a telephone number memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing telephone numbers;

second reception means responsive to receipt of said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone for storing each emitted number into a respective storage location in the telephone number memory as a stored telephone number in association with one of said stored voice patterns; and

retrieval and signalling means responsive to a retrieval and signalling command for retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling said retrieved emitted number; wherein

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the emitted number is selected and retrieved from one of said plurality of storage locations in said telephone number memory, and then called, based upon detecting a match between said second vocal utterance and the stored voice pattern associated with said retrieved emitted number.

12. A system for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers, the system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network:

the server comprising:

an input device;

first reception means responsive to the input device for receiving at least one received telephone number into the server as at least one resident telephone number; and

emission means responsive to an emission command for emitting in coded form said at least one resident telephone number, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number; and

the telephone comprising:

a telephone number memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing telephone numbers;

second reception means responsive to receipt of said at least one emitted telephone number in coded form from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween for storing each emitted number into a respective storage location in the telephone number memory;

retrieval and signalling means responsive to a retrieval and signalling command for retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling said emitted number; and

conference call means responsive to the retrieval and signalling command, to signal and establish a conference call among several telephone addresses on the switched telephone network by retrieving and signalling telephone numbers stored in the telephone number memory;

wherein the retrieval and signalling command comprises an entry at the server input device emitted from the server to the telephone over the connection;

wherein the telephone, upon receipt of said retrieval and signalling command, initiates a first telephone call to a first telephone address by retrieving and calling an emitted telephone number stored in the telephone number memory while maintaining the connection between the telephone and server thereby establishing an initial conference call among the server, the telephone, and the said first telephone address, and similarly initiates additional telephone calls to additional telephone addresses by retrieving and calling additional emitted telephone numbers stored in the telephone number memory if the signalling command so indicates, while maintaining the initial conference call, thereby adding said additional telephone addresses to said initial conference call.

13. The system of claim 12, wherein the telephone maintains the connection between the telephone and the server after termination of the call between the telephone and the devices called using said emitted telephone numbers stored in the telephone number memory, enabling second and subsequent conference calls to be similarly placed if the signalling command so directs.

14. A telephone number and associated information server comprising:

a telephone number memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing telephone numbers;

an information memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing associated information linked to and associated with each of said telephone numbers stored in the telephone number memory;

first emission means responsive to an emission command for emitting in coded form at least one telephone number residing in the telephone number memory, from the server to a telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

second emission means responsive to said emission command for emitting associated information in the information memory and associated with said at least one emitted telephone number, in coded form, from the server to said telephone over the connection therebetween, as emitted associated information;

means responsive to a call received by the server from the telephone over the connection therebetween for collecting information indicative of a particular telephone number residing in said telephone number memory, desired by a caller placing said call;

means responsive to the information indicative of the particular telephone number desired by the caller for looking up said particular directory telephone number in said telephone number memory;

a password code memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing personal identification password codes associated with each directory telephone number in said directory telephone number memory; and

means responsive to a second call from a second caller received by the server from the a second telephone over a second connection therebetween for operating upon said stored associated information;

wherein the emission command comprises successful completion of said looking up in said directory telephone number memory of said particular telephone number desired by the caller, the emitted telephone number is said directory telephone number yielded by said looking up, and the emitted associated information is said associated information associated with the emitted telephone number; and

wherein the second caller, by supplying information indicative of the second caller's own directory telephone number and correctly supplying the personal identification password code associated with the second caller's own directory telephone number, is thereby enabled to operate upon the associated information linked to and associated with the second caller's own directory telephone number.

15. The server of claim 14 in combination with a telephone, each having a physical connection to a switched telephone network, the telephone comprising:

a second telephone number memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing telephone numbers;

reception means responsive to receipt of said at least one emitted telephone number in coded form from the server to the telephone over the connection therebetween for storing the at least one emitted number into a respective storage location in the second telephone number memory, as a second stored telephone number;

second reception means responsive to receipt of said emitted associated information associated with an emitted telephone number, emitted in coded form from the server to the telephone over the connection therebetween, for receiving into the telephone said emitted associated information associated with said at least one emitted telephone number; and

retrieval and signalling means responsive to a retrieval and signalling command for retrieving an

emitted number from its storage location in the second telephone number memory and then calling said retrieved emitted number.

16. An end-user customizable, end-user telephone equipment-based paging and messaging server comprising:

an input device;

first reception means responsive to the input device for receiving at least one received telephone number into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

means responsive to a call initiation condition to initiate a telephone call from the server to a telephone-pager and initiate a connection therebetween over a switched telephone network;

an auxiliary memory storing an auxiliary telephone number which is the telephone number of the telephone-pager, which the server uses to initiate said telephone call to said telephone-pager; and

emission means responsive to an emission command for emitting in coded form, at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone-pager over the connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number.

17. The system of claim 16, wherein said call initiation condition is generated by virtue of the server comparing at least one of said received telephone numbers to a plurality of telephone numbers pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile and matching said at least one received telephone number with one among said plurality of telephone numbers.

18. The system of claim 16, wherein said call initiation condition is generated whenever a call has been received by the server.

19. The system of claim 16, wherein said call initiation condition is generated by virtue of the server comparing the quantity of calls received by said server with a call quantity pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile.

20. The system of claim 16, wherein said call initiation condition is generated by virtue of the actual time reaching a pre-defined time in a custom call initiation profile.

21. An end-user customizable, end-user telephone equipment-based telephone-pager comprising:

a telephone number memory comprising at least one storage location storing one telephone number;

means responsive to an automatic call pickup condition to automatically pickup an incoming call over a switched telephone network and establish a connection between a calling server and the telephone-pager;

reception means responsive to receipt of at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone-pager for storing said at least one emitted number into the telephone number memory, as a stored telephone number;

call termination means to terminate said connection following said storing of the at least one emitted telephone number into the telephone number memory; and

retrieval and signalling means responsive to a retrieval and signalling command for retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling the retrieved emitted number.

22. The system of claim 21, the telephone-pager further comprising:

means to initiate a telephone call from said telephone-pager to said server and establish said connection therebetween over said switched telephone network;

means to generate said emission command from the telephone-pager to the server over said connection

thereberween.

23. A paging device comprising:

reception and storage means to receive at least one telephone number emitted in coded form from a paging network server and store said at least one telephone number into a storage location in a telephone number memory of said pager;

connection means enabling said paging device to connect to and place a call on a switched telephone network; and

retrieval and signalling means enabling said pager to retrieve a number stored in said telephone number memory and then call said telephone number using said connection means.

24. A method for receiving pages and messages through an end-user customizable, end-user telephone equipment-based paging and messaging system, the system comprising a server and a telephone-pager each having a connection to a switched telephone network, comprising the steps of receiving pages from the server to the telephone-pager by:

receiving at least one received telephone number from an input device into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

generating a call initiation condition;

initiating a telephone call from the server to the telephone-pager and initiating a connection therebetween over said switched telephone network in response to said call initiation condition, wherein the telephone number of the telephone-pager, which the server uses to initiate said telephone call to said telephone-pager, is stored in an auxiliary memory of the server;

the telephone-pager automatically picking up an incoming call and establishing a connection between the server and the telephone-pager, in response to an automatic call pickup condition;

emitting in coded form at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone-pager over the connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

receiving said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone-pager, into the telephone-pager;

storing each received emitted number into a respective storage location in a telephone number memory of the telephone-pager, as a stored telephone number;

terminating said connection following said storing of the at least one emitted telephone number into the telephone number memory of the telephone-pager; and

outputting at least one of said stored telephone numbers.

25. The method of claim 24, comprising the further steps of:

retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory; and

calling the retrieved emitted number.

26. The method of claim 24, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs by virtue of the server comparing at least one of said received telephone numbers to a plurality of telephone numbers pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile and matching said at least one received telephone number with one among said plurality of telephone numbers.

27. The method of claim 24, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs whenever a call has been received by the server.

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28. The method of claim 24, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs by virtue of the server comparing the quantity of calls received by said server with a call quantity pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile.

29. The method of claim 24, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs by virtue of the actual time reaching a pre-defined time in a custom call initiation profile.

30. The method of claim 24, comprising the further steps of retrieving messages from the server to the telephone by:

initiating a telephone call from said telephone-pager to said server and establishing a connection therebetween over said switched telephone network; and

generating said emission command from the telephone-pager to the server over said connection therebetween.

31. The method of claim 25, comprising the further steps of retrieving messages from the server to the telephone by:

initiating a telephone call from said telephone-pager to said server and establishing a connection therebetween over said switched telephone network; and

generating said emission command from the telephone-pager to the server over said connection therebetween.

32. A method for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers through a system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network, comprising the steps of:

receiving at least one received telephone number from an input device into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

emitting in coded form at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

receiving said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone, into the telephone;

storing each emitted number into a respective storage location in a telephone number memory of the telephone, as a stored telephone number; and

retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling the retrieved emitted number, in response to at least one vocal utterance into a voice keyboard, each said utterance corresponding with and having an effect identical to the manual depression of one of the plurality of keys on a keyboard of said telephone.

33. A method for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers through a system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network, comprising the steps of:

receiving at least one received telephone number from an input device into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

emitting in coded form at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, in response to at least one vocal utterance into a voice keyboard, each said utterance corresponding with and having an effect identical to the manual depression of one of the plurality of keys on a keyboard of said telephone, as at least one emitted telephone number;

receiving said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone, into the telephone;

storing each emitted number into a respective storage location in a telephone number memory of the telephone, as a stored telephone number; and

retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling the retrieved emitted number.

34. A method for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers through a system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network, comprising the steps of:

storing a machine-readable representation of a vocal utterance into a storage location in a voice pattern memory as one of a plurality of stored voice patterns;

receiving at least one received telephone number from an input device into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

emitting in coded form at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

receiving said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone, into the telephone;

storing each emitted number into a respective storage location in the telephone number memory as a stored telephone number in association with one of said plurality of stored voice patterns in a voice pattern memory of said telephone;

retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling the retrieved emitted number, based upon detecting a match between said second vocal utterance and the stored voice pattern associated with said retrieved emitted number.

35. A method for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers through a system comprising a server and a telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network, comprising the steps of:

receiving at least one received telephone number from an input device into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

emitting in coded form at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

storing each emitted number into a respective storage location in a telephone number memory as a stored telephone number;

retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory and then calling the retrieved emitted number in response to a signalling command emitted from the server to the telephone over the connection, while maintaining the connection between the telephone and server, thereby establishing an initial conference call among the server, the telephone, and said first telephone address; and

similarly initiating additional telephone calls to additional telephone addresses by calling additional retrieved emitted telephone numbers stored in the telephone number memory if a further signalling command emitted from the server to the telephone over the connection so indicates, while maintaining the initial conference call, thereby adding said additional telephone addresses to said initial conference call.

36. The system of claim 35, comprising the further step of maintaining the connection between the telephone and the server after termination of the call between the telephone and the devices called using said emitted telephone numbers stored in the telephone number memory, enabling second and subsequent conference calls to be similarly placed if the signalling command so directs.

37. A method for obtaining, storing and signalling telephone numbers through a system comprising a server and a

telephone each having a connection to a switched telephone network, comprising the steps of:

collecting information indicative of a particular directory telephone number residing in a telephone number memory comprising a plurality of storage locations storing telephone numbers, desired by a caller placing a call to the server from a telephone over a connection therebetween;

looking up said particular desired directory telephone number in said telephone number memory;

emitting in coded form said directory telephone number, from the server to the telephone over a connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number;

emitting associated information stored in an information memory and associated with said at least one emitted telephone number, in coded form, from the server to the telephone over the connection therebetween, as emitted associated information; and

operating upon said stored associated information in response to a second call from a second caller received by the server from the a second telephone over a second connection therebetween; wherein

the second caller, by supplying information indicative of the second caller's own directory telephone number and correctly supplying a personal identification password code associated with the second caller's own directory telephone number, is thereby enabled to operate upon the associated information linked to and associated with the second caller's own directory telephone number.

38. The method of claim 37, further comprising the steps of:

receiving said at least one emitted telephone number over said connection between the server and the telephone, into the telephone;

storing each emitted number into a respective storage location in a telephone number memory of the telephone, as a stored telephone number; and

receiving into the telephone said emitted associated information associated with said at least one emitted telephone number;

retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory; and

calling said retrieved emitted number.

39. A method for sending pages from a server of an end-user customizable, end-user telephone equipment-based paging and messaging system, comprising the steps of:

receiving at least one received telephone number from an input device into the server as at least one resident telephone number;

generating a call initiation condition;

initiating a telephone call from the server to a telephone-pager and initiating a connection therebetween over a switched telephone network in response to said call initiation condition, wherein the telephone number of the telephone-pager, which the server uses to initiate said telephone call to said telephone-pager, is stored in an auxiliary memory of the server;

emitting in coded form at least one of said resident telephone numbers, from the server to the telephone-pager over the connection therebetween, as at least one emitted telephone number.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs by virtue of the server comparing at least one of said received telephone numbers to a plurality of telephone numbers pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile and matching said at least one received telephone number with one among said plurality of

telephone numbers.

41. The method of claim 39, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs whenever a call has been received by the server.

42. The method of claim 39, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs by virtue of the server comparing the quantity of calls received by said server with a call quantity pre-defined in a custom call initiation profile.

43. The method of claim 39, wherein said the step of generating said call initiation condition occurs by virtue of the actual time reaching a pre-defined time in a custom call initiation profile.

44. A method for receiving pages to a telephone pager of an end-user telephone equipment-based paging and messaging system, comprising the steps of:

the telephone-pager automatically picking up an incoming call and establishing a connection between a server and the telephone-pager, in response to an automatic call pickup condition;

receiving into the telephone-pager, at least one telephone number emitted by a server over a connection between the server and the telephone-pager using a switched telephone network;

storing each received emitted number into a respective storage location in a telephone number memory of the telephone-pager, as a stored telephone number;

terminating said connection following said storing of the at least one emitted telephone number into the telephone number memory of the telephone-pager;

retrieving an emitted number from its storage location in the telephone number memory; and

calling the retrieved emitted number.

45. The method of claim 44, comprising the further steps of retrieving messages from the server to the telephone by:

initiating a telephone call from said telephone-pager to said server and establishing a connection therebetween over said switched telephone network; and

generating said emission command from the telephone-pager to the server over said connection therebetween.

46. A method for using a paging device comprising the steps of:

receiving into the pager, at least one telephone number emitted in coded form from a paging network server;

storing said at least one telephone number into a storage location in a telephone number memory of said pager;

retrieving a number stored in said telephone number memory; and

calling said telephone number using connection means enabling said paging device to connect to and place a call on a switched telephone network.

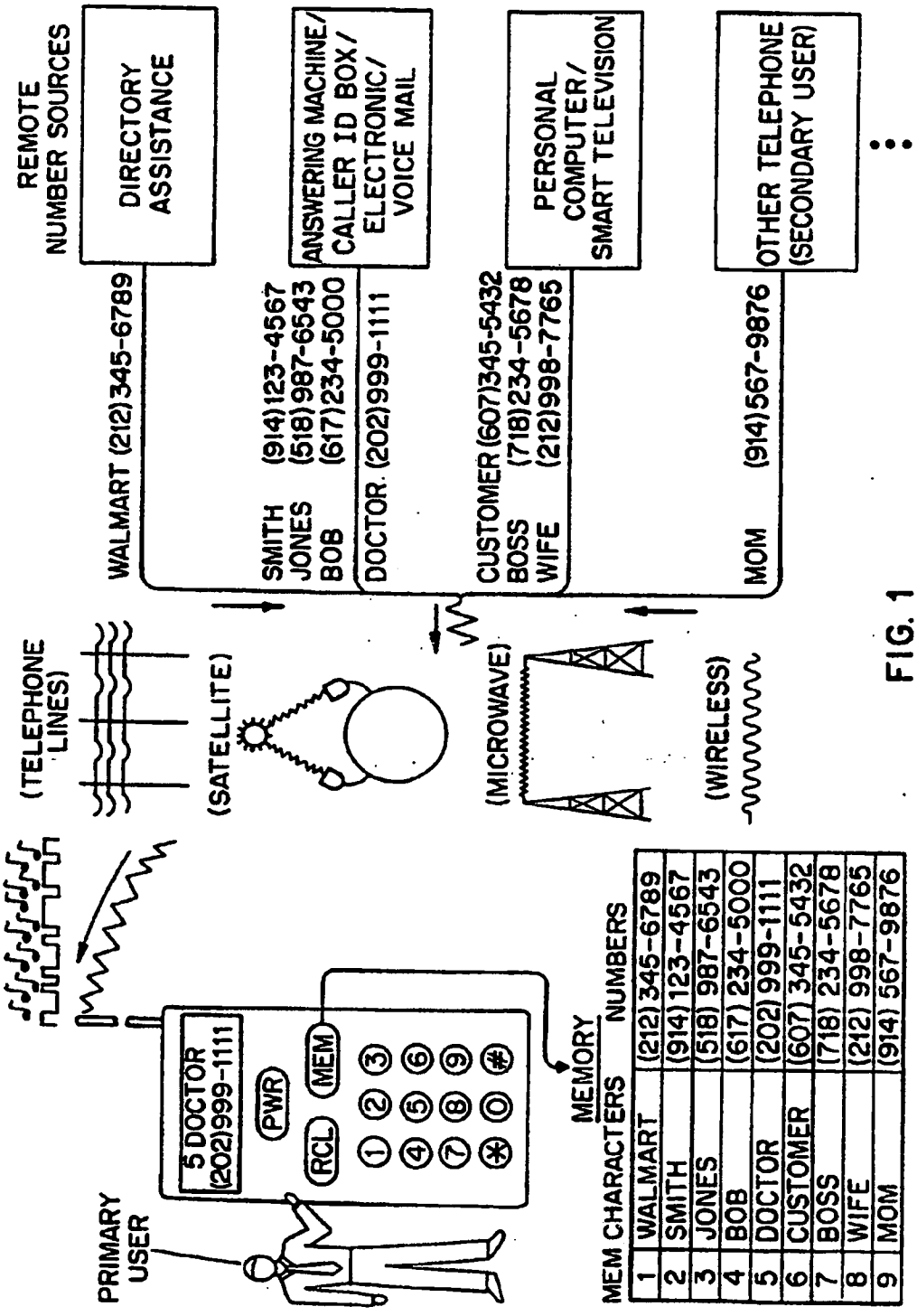


FIG. 1

DOCID: <WO 9945687A1 I >

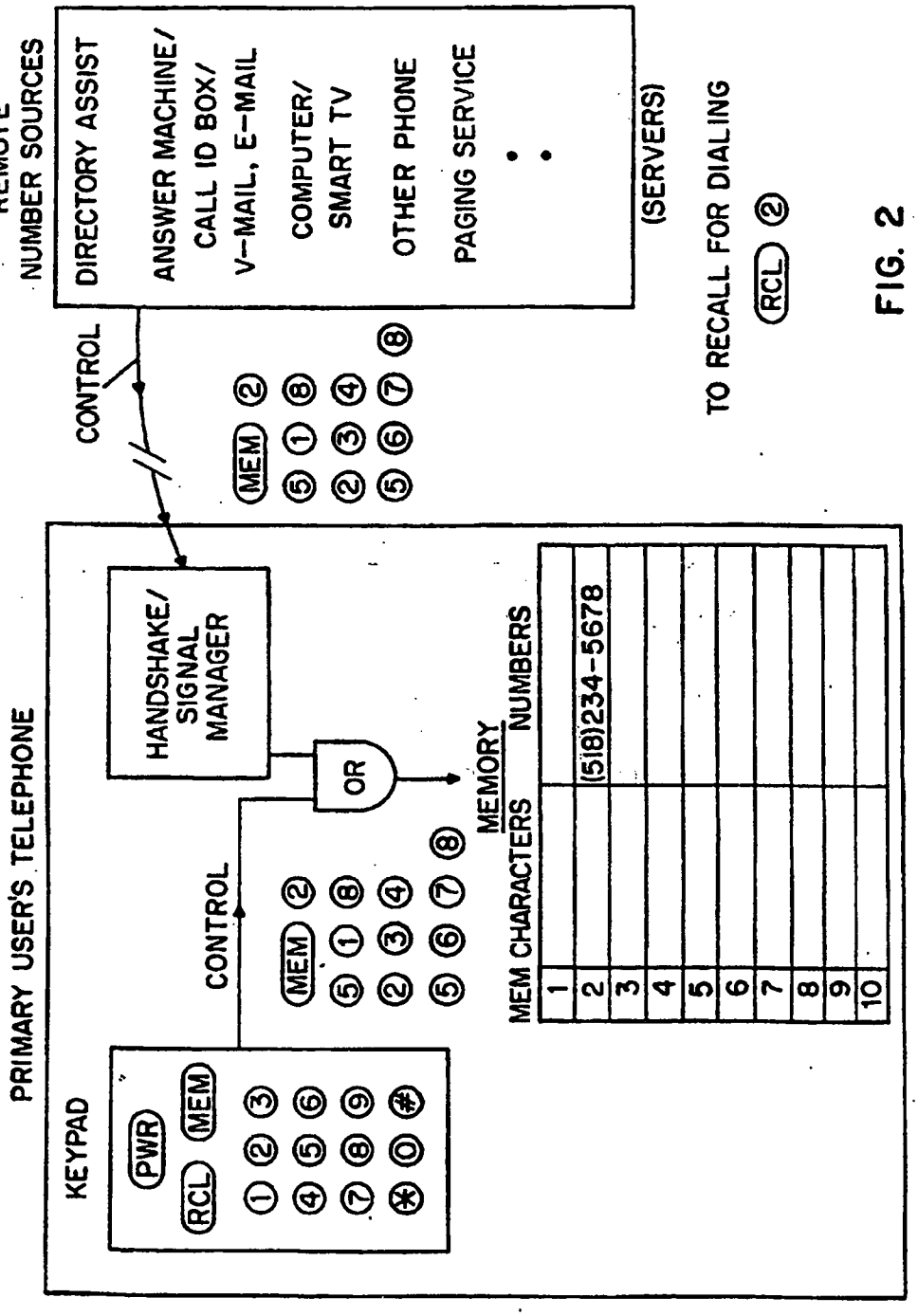


FIG. 2

XOCID: <WO___9945687A1_I_>

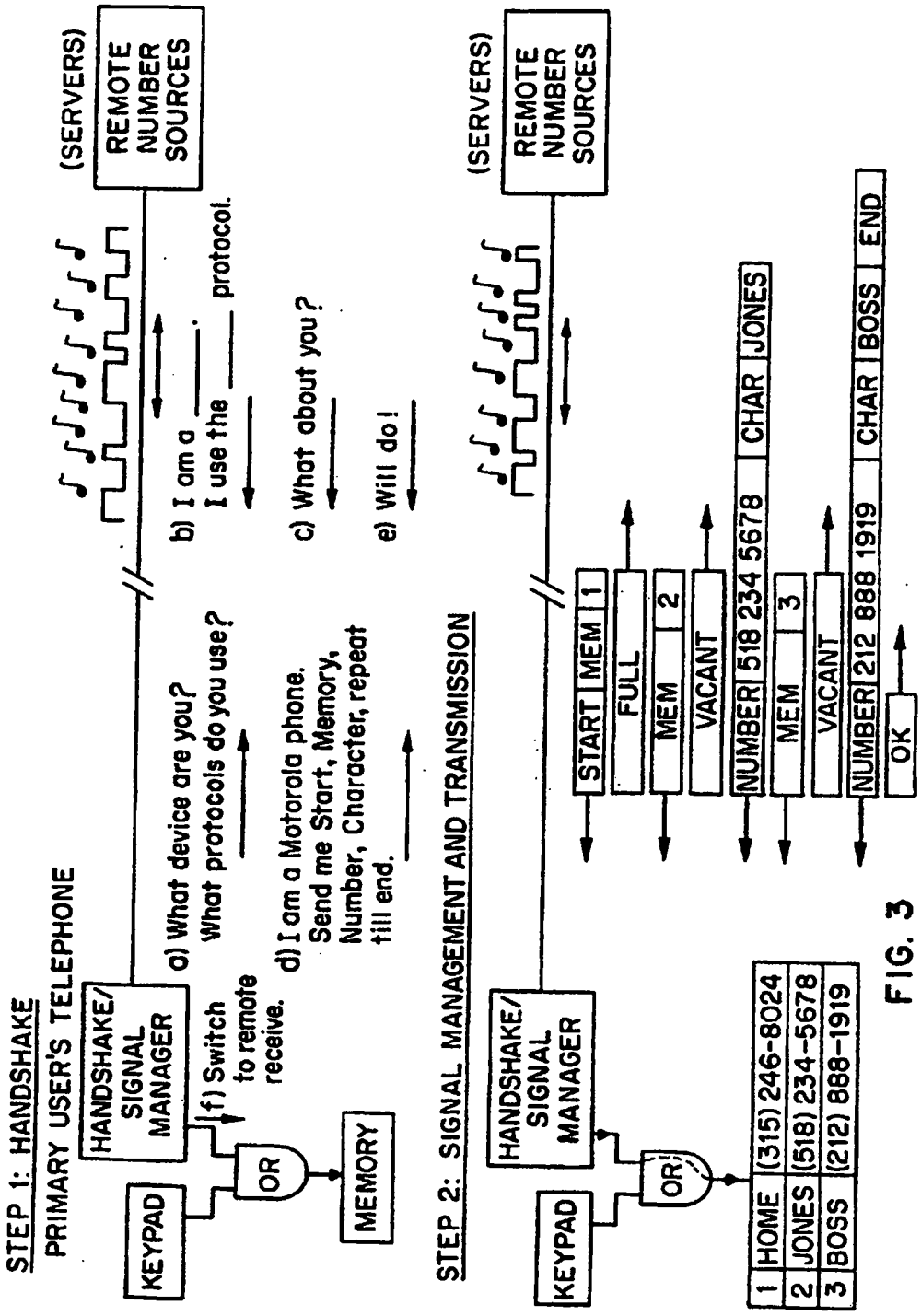

STEP 1: HANDSHAKE
PRIMARY USER'S TELEPHONE
HANDSHAKE/ SIGNAL MANAGER
KEYPAD
OR
MEMORY
(SERVERS)
REMOTE NUMBER SOURCES
a) What device are you? What protocols do you use?
b) I am a ____. I use the ____ protocol.
c) What about you?
d) I am a Motorola phone. Send me Start, Memory, Number, Character, repeat till end.
e) Will do!
f) Switch to remote receive.
STEP 2: SIGNAL MANAGEMENT AND TRANSMISSION
START MEM 1
FULL
MEM 2
VACANT
NUMBER 518 234 5678
CHAR JONES
MEM 3
VACANT
NUMBER 212 888 1919
CHAR BOSS
END
OK
1 HOME (315) 246-8024
2 JONES (518) 234-5678
3 BOSS (212) 888-1919

FIG. 3

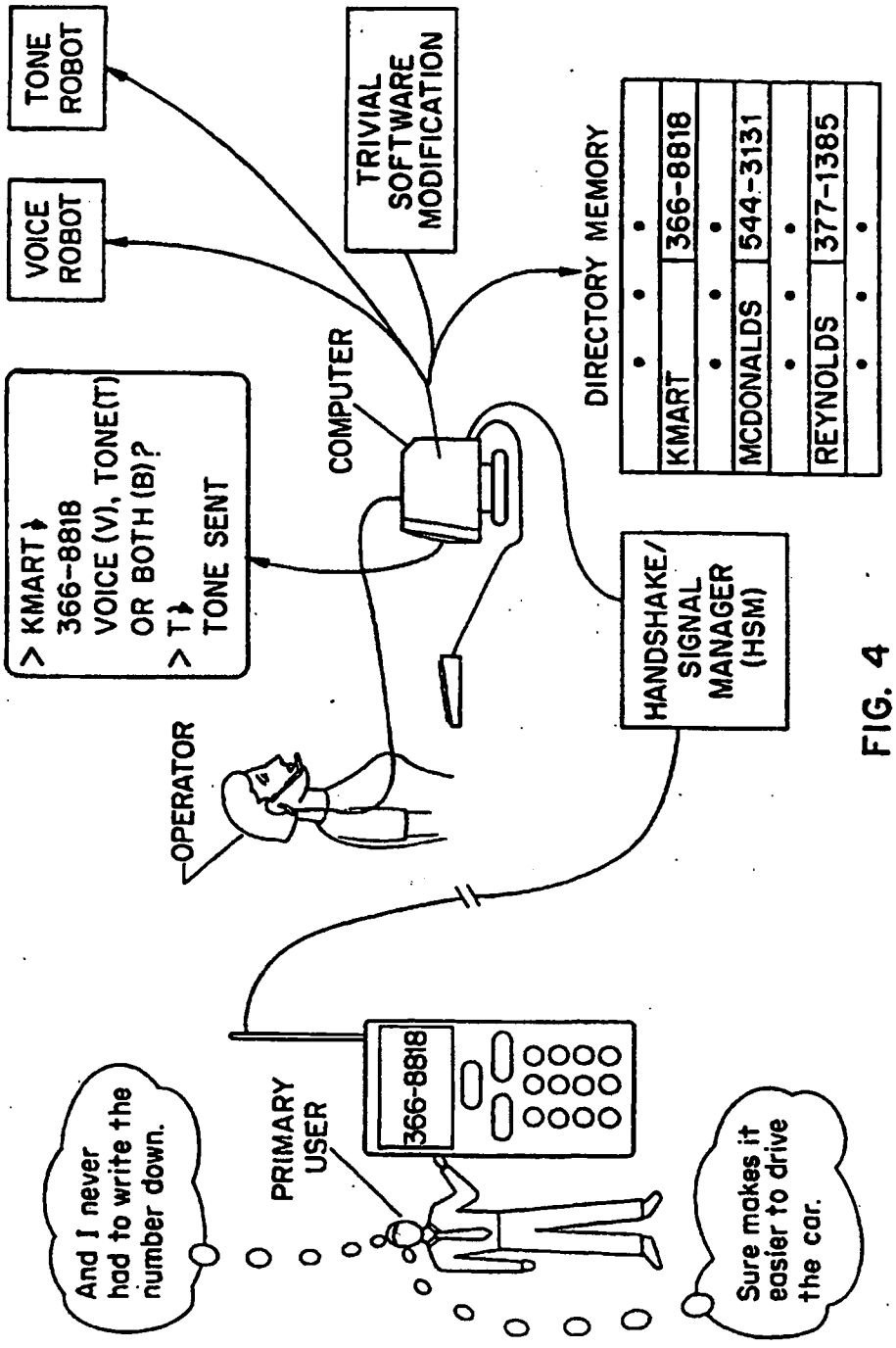


FIG. 4

)OCID: <WO___9945687A1_I_>

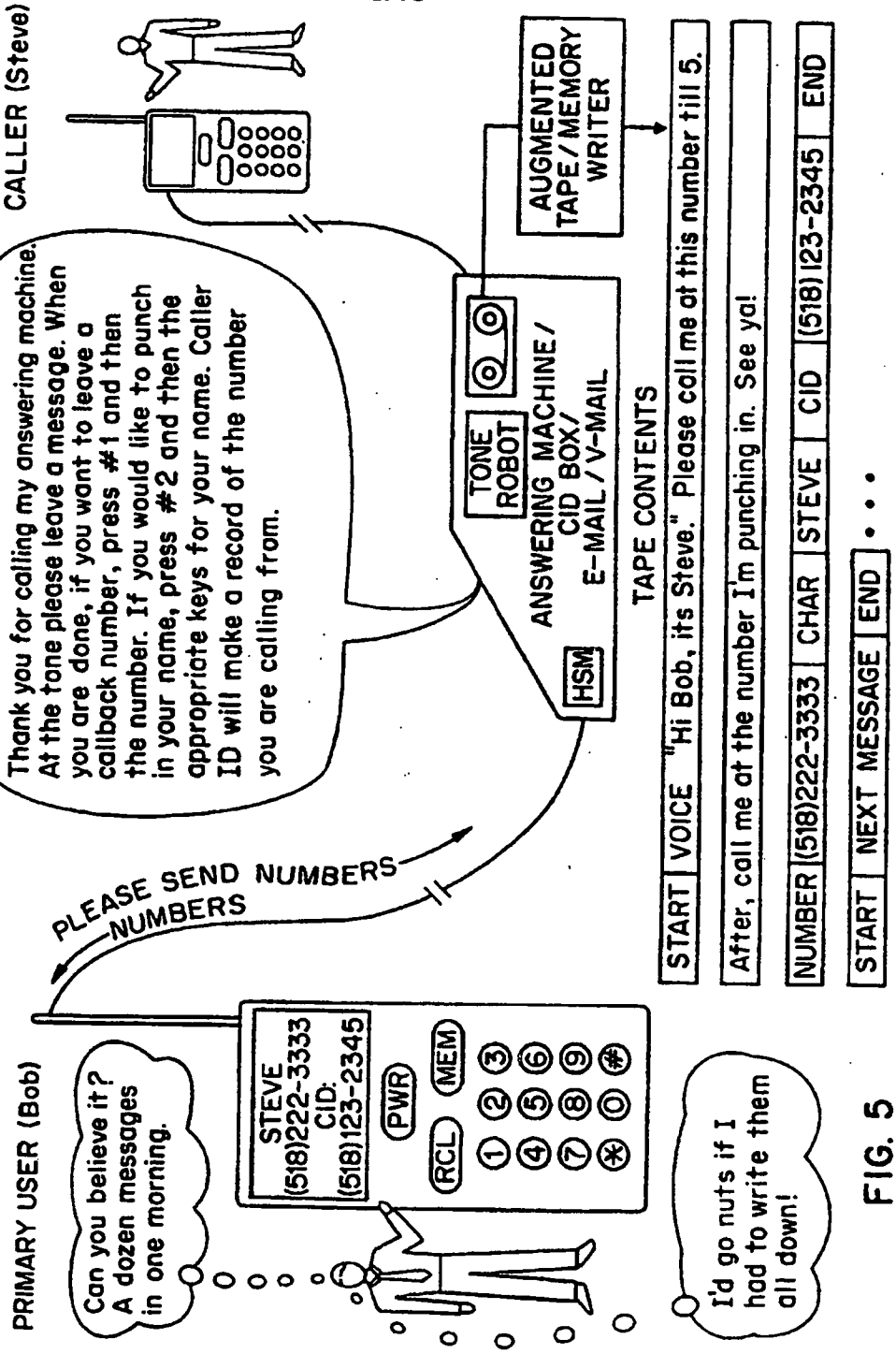


FIG. 5

XCCID: <WO 9945687A1 I >

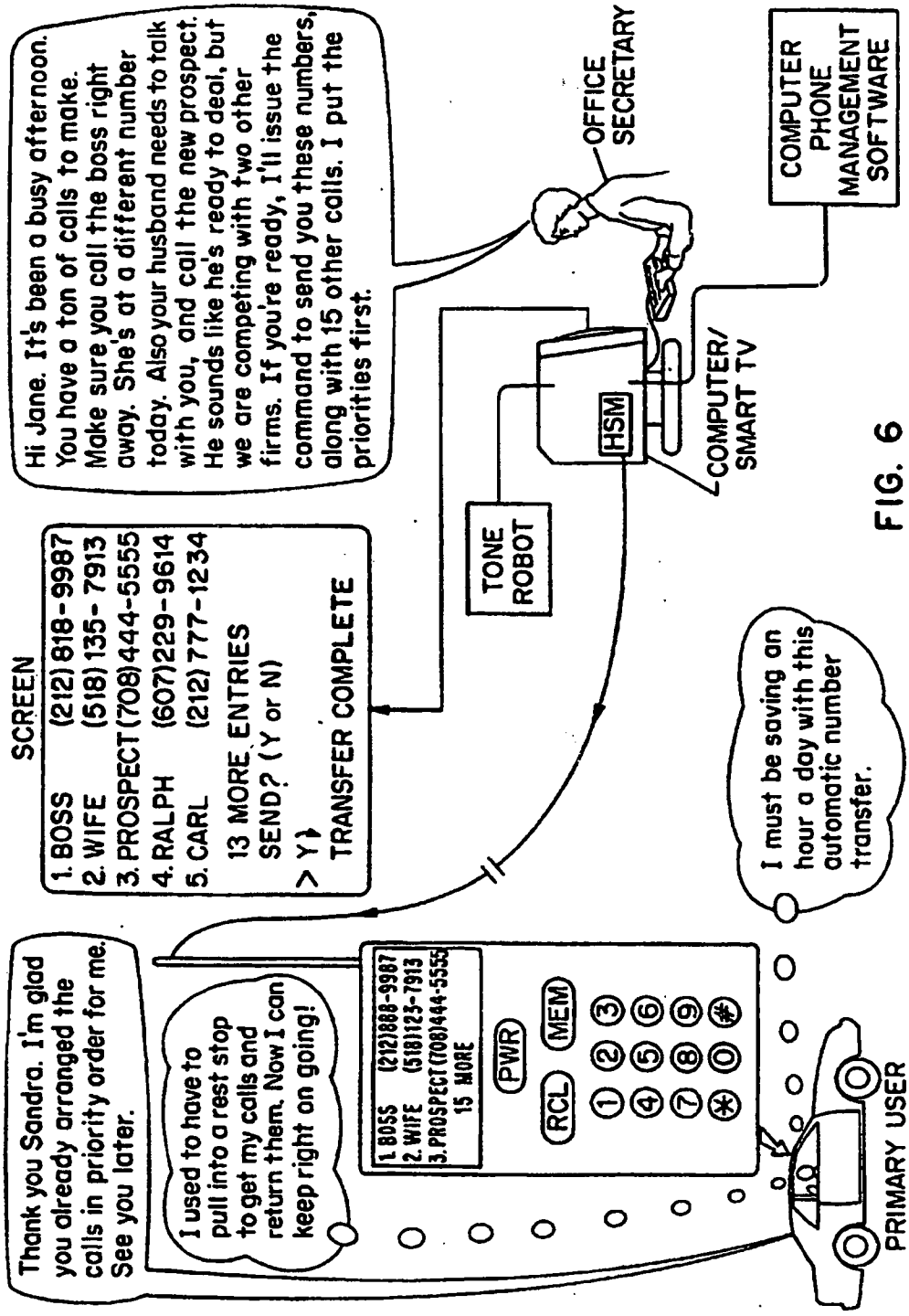


FIG. 6

XCCID: <WO___9945687A1_I_>

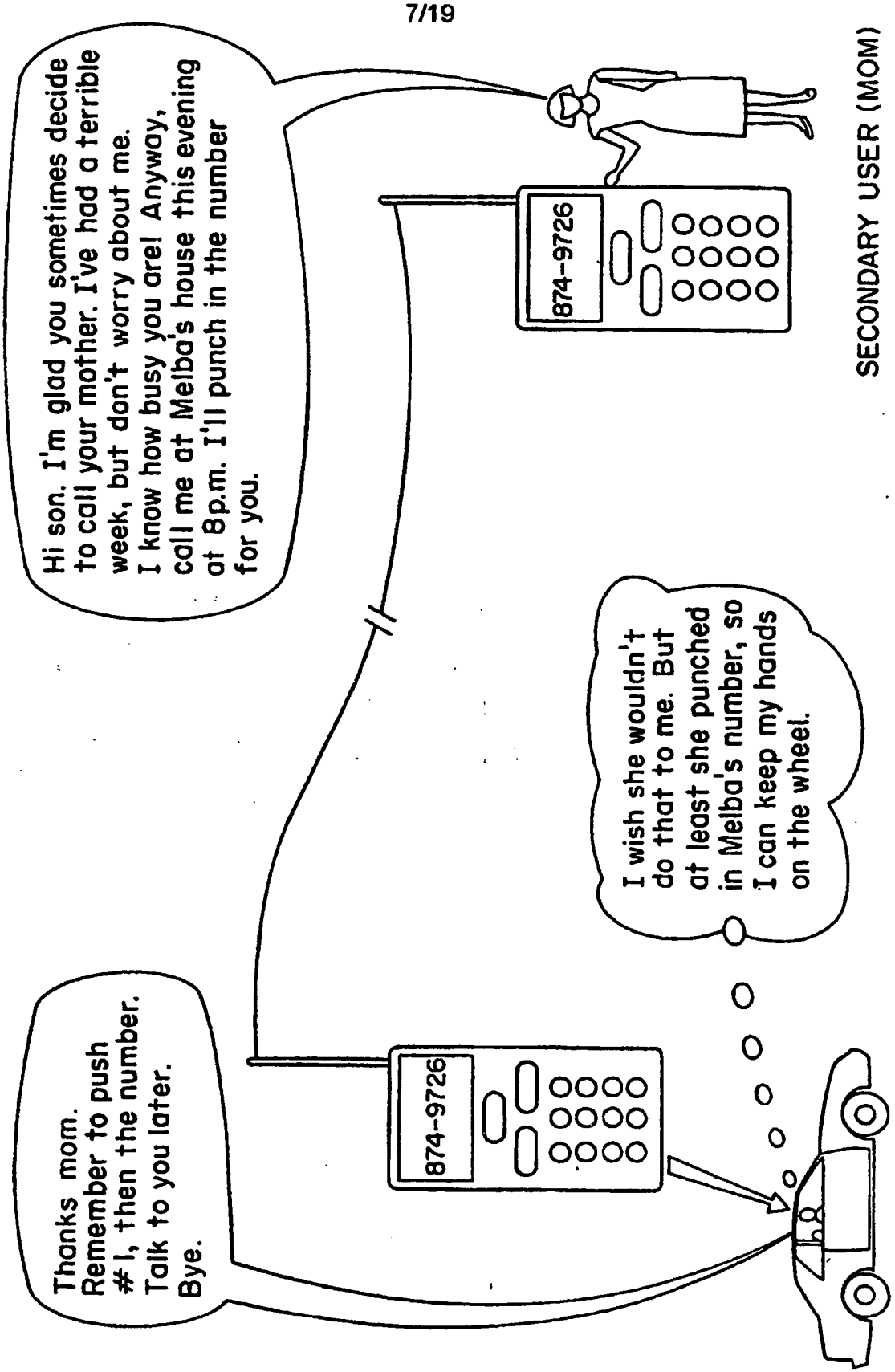


FIG. 7

DOCID: <WO 9945687A1 I >

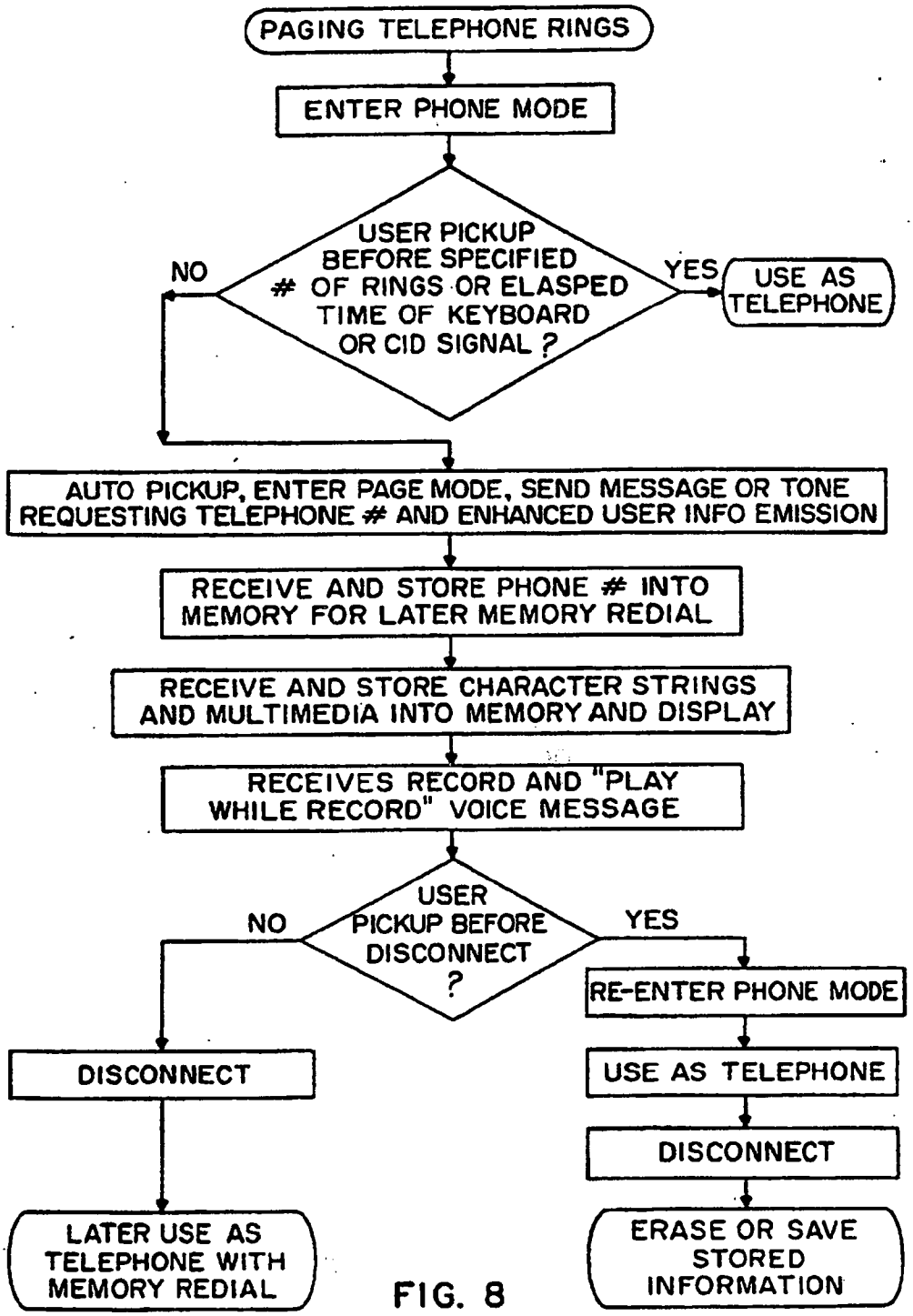

PAGING TELEPHONE RINGS
ENTER PHONE MODE
USER PICKUP BEFORE SPECIFIED # OF RINGS OR ELASPED TIME OF KEYBOARD OR CID SIGNAL ?
NO
YES
USE AS TELEPHONE
AUTO PICKUP, ENTER PAGE MODE, SEND MESSAGE OR TONE REQUESTING TELEPHONE # AND ENHANCED USER INFO EMISSION
RECEIVE AND STORE PHONE # INTO MEMORY FOR LATER MEMORY REDIAL
RECEIVE AND STORE CHARACTER STRINGS AND MULTIMEDIA INTO MEMORY AND DISPLAY
RECEIVES RECORD AND "PLAY WHILE RECORD" VOICE MESSAGE
USER PICKUP BEFORE DISCONNECT ?
NO
YES
DISCONNECT
RE-ENTER PHONE MODE
USE AS TELEPHONE
DISCONNECT
LATER USE AS TELEPHONE WITH MEMORY REDIAL
ERASE OR SAVE STORED INFORMATION

FIG. 8

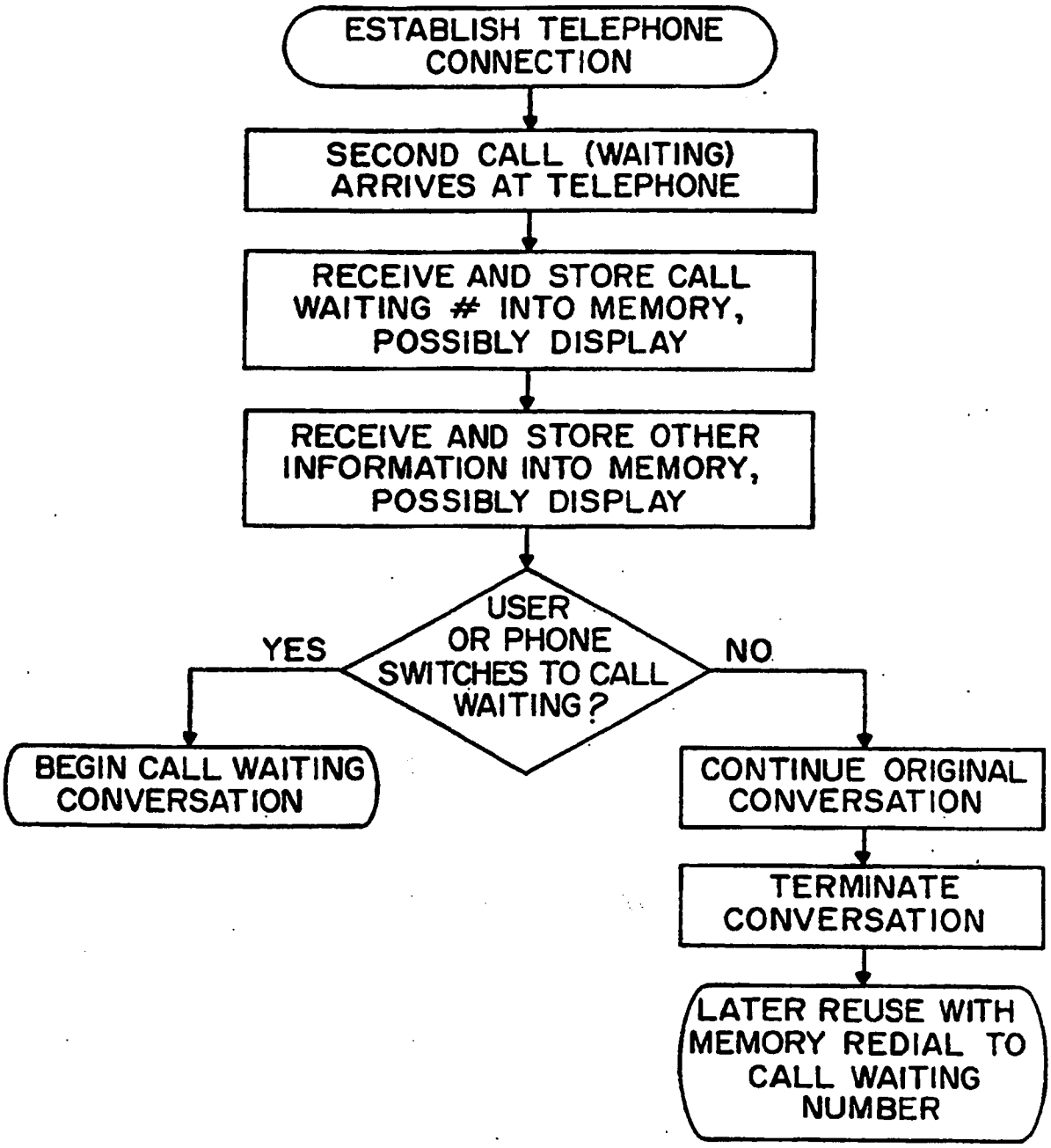

ESTABLISH TELEPHONE CONNECTION
SECOND CALL (WAITING) ARRIVES AT TELEPHONE
RECEIVE AND STORE CALL WAITING # INTO MEMORY, POSSIBLY DISPLAY
RECEIVE AND STORE OTHER INFORMATION INTO MEMORY, POSSIBLY DISPLAY
USER OR PHONE SWITCHES TO CALL WAITING?
YES
NO
BEGIN CALL WAITING CONVERSATION
CONTINUE ORIGINAL CONVERSATION
TERMINATE CONVERSATION
LATER REUSE WITH MEMORY REDIAL TO CALL WAITING NUMBER

FIG. 9

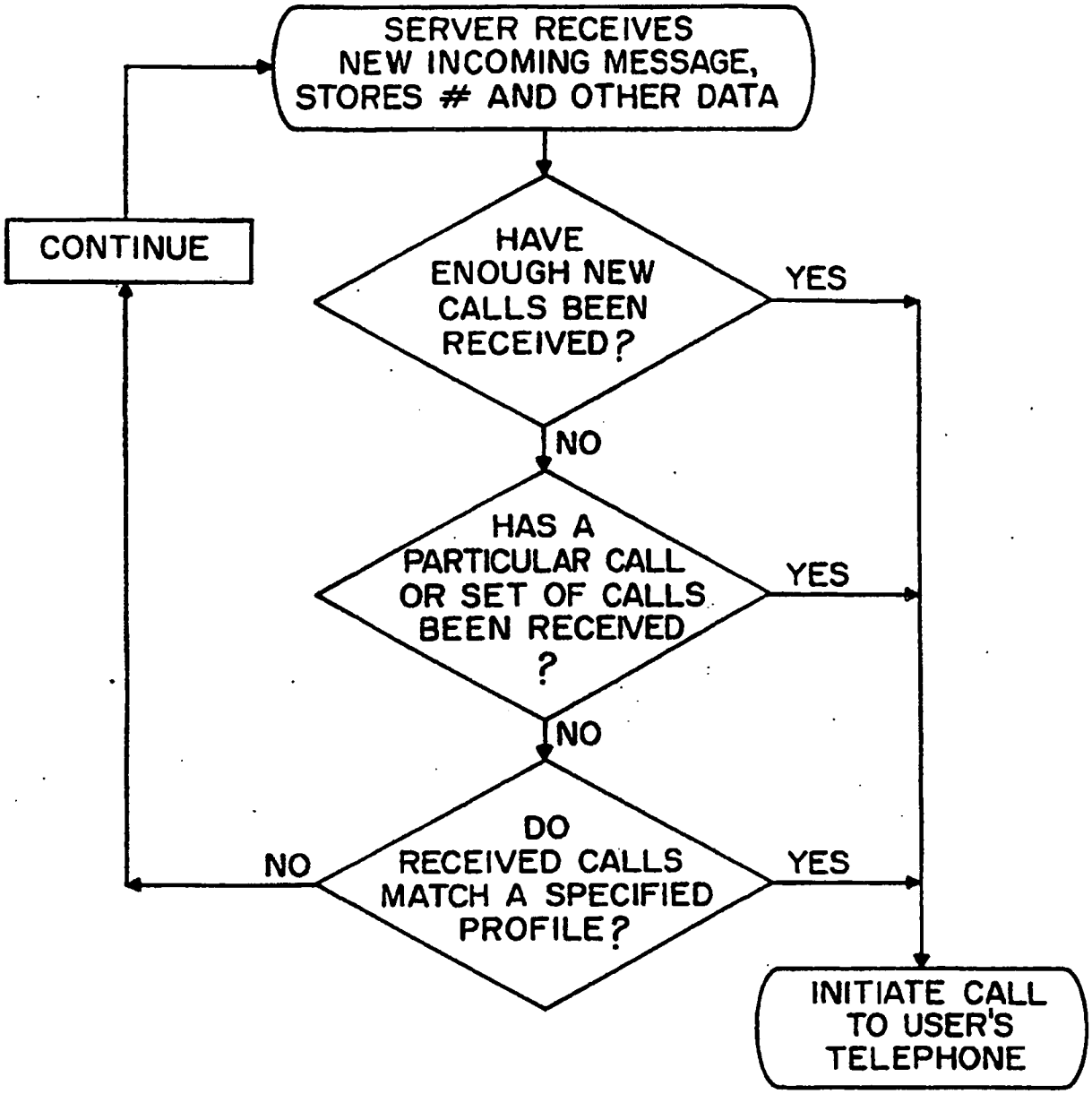
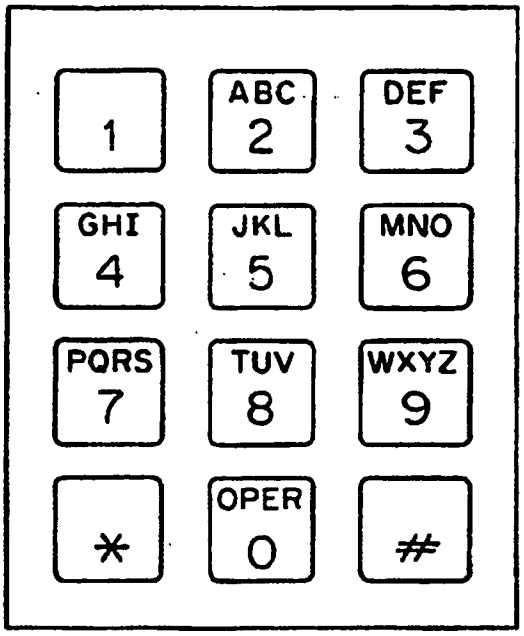


FIG. 10

IOCID: <WO 9945687A1 I >



*1 = START STRING

*9 = END STRING

(FOR EXAMPLE)

STANDARD KEYBOARD POSITION, KEY

A = (1, 2)	N = (2, 6)
B = (2, 2)	O = (3, 6)
C = (3, 2)	P = (1, 7)
D = (1, 3)	Q = (2, 7)
E = (2, 3)	R = (3, 7)
F = (3, 3)	S = (4, 7)
G = (1, 4)	T = (1, 8)
H = (2, 4)	U = (2, 8)
I = (3, 4)	V = (3, 8)
J = (1, 5)	W = (1, 9)
K = (2, 5)	X = (2, 9)
L = (3, 5)	Y = (3, 9)
M = (1, 6)	Z = (4, 9)

KEYSTROKE SEQUENCE FOR JOSHUA:

*1 (START)	15 (J)	36 (O)	47 (S)
24 (H)	28 (U)	12 (A)	*9 (END)

FIG. 11

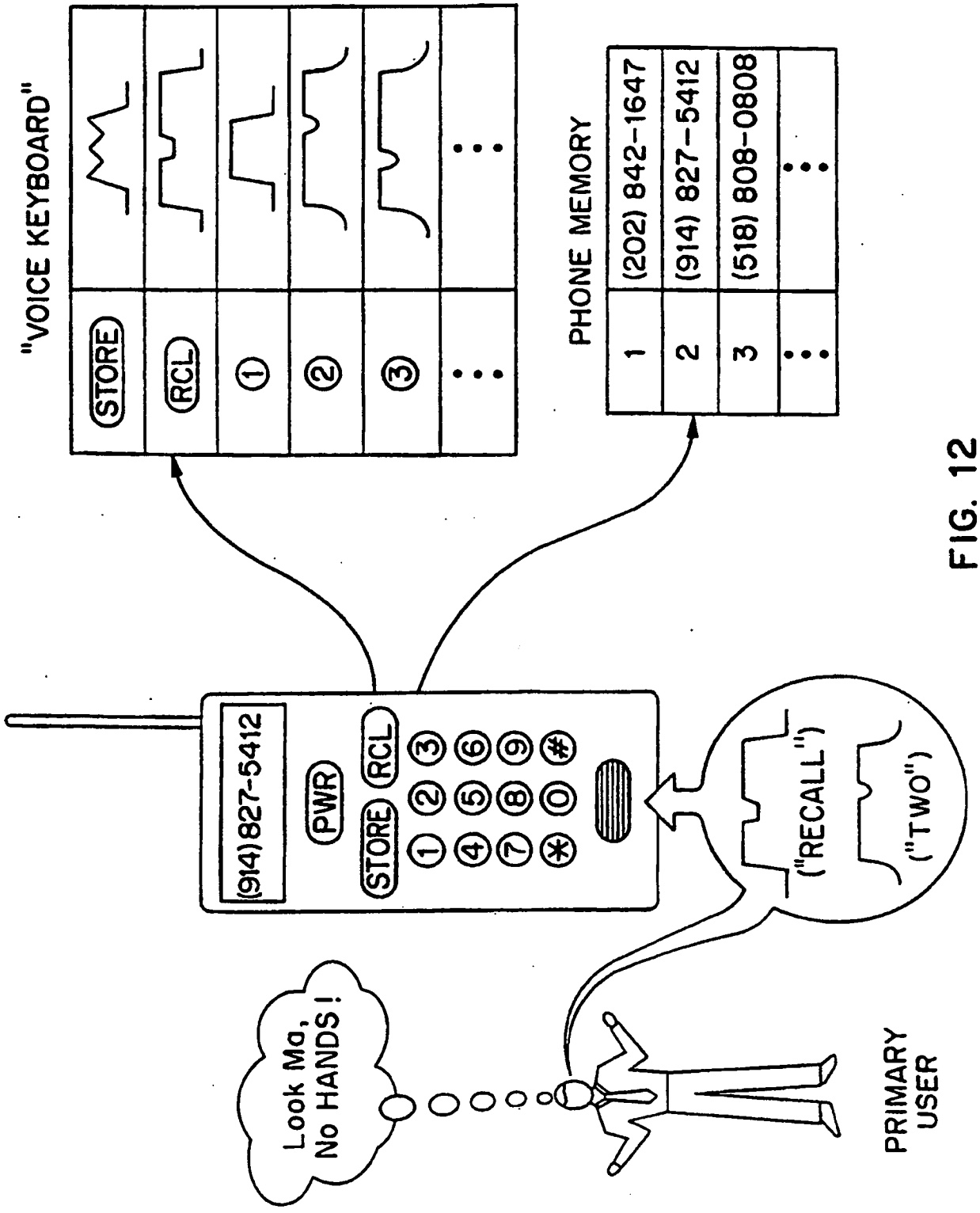

"VOICE KEYBOARD"
STORE
RCL
1
2
3
PHONE MEMORY
1 (202) 842-1647
2 (914) 827-5412
3 (518) 808-0808
(914) 827-5412
PWR
STORE
RCL
("RECALL")
("TWO")
Look Ma, No HANDS!
PRIMARY USER

FIG. 12

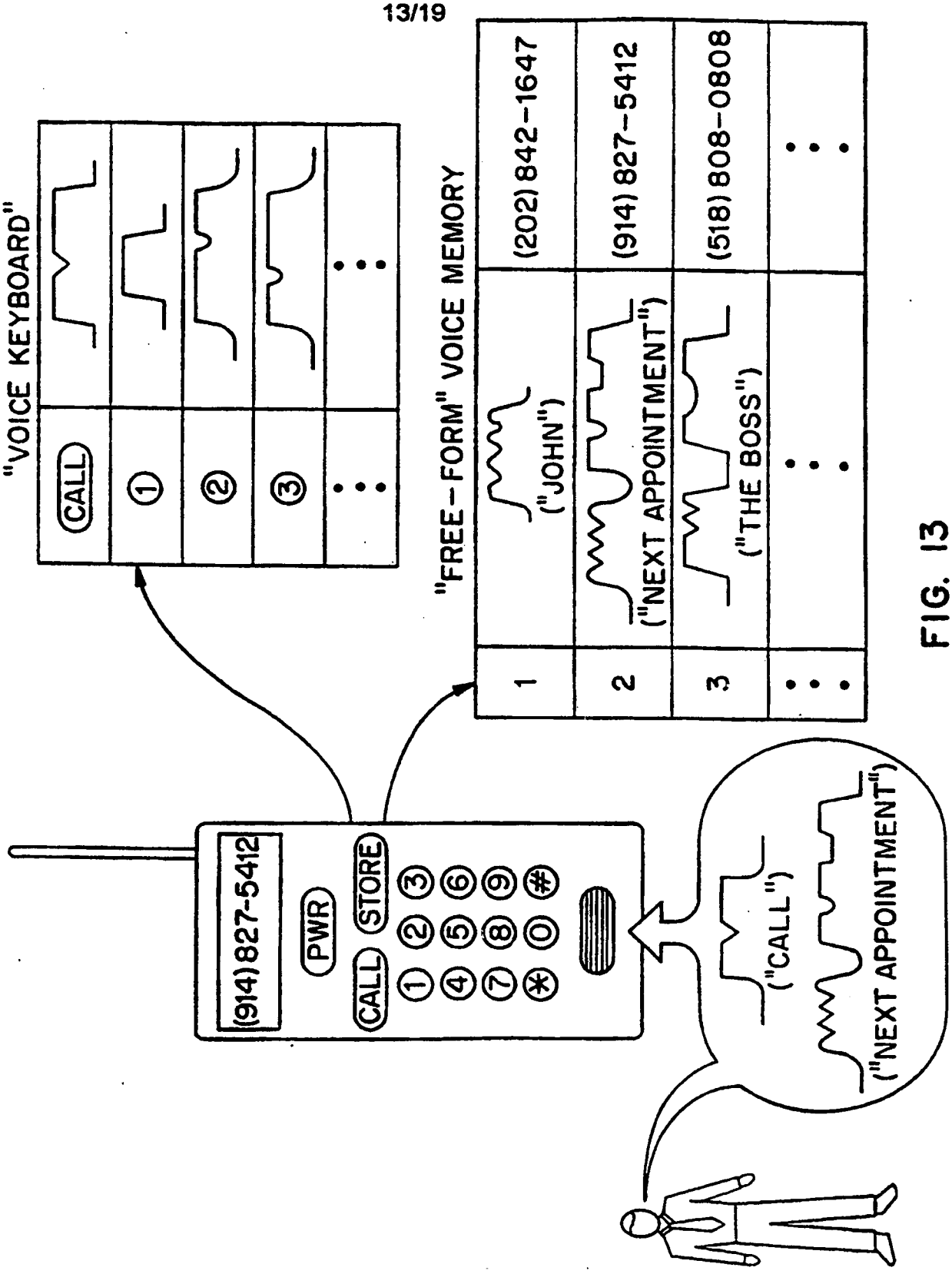

"VOICE KEYBOARD"
CALL
①
②
③
"FREE-FORM" VOICE MEMORY
1
2
3
("JOHN")
("NEXT APPOINTMENT")
("THE BOSS")
(202) 842-1647
(914) 827-5412
(518) 808-0808
(914) 827-5412
PWR
CALL
STORE
("CALL")
("NEXT APPOINTMENT")

FIG. 13

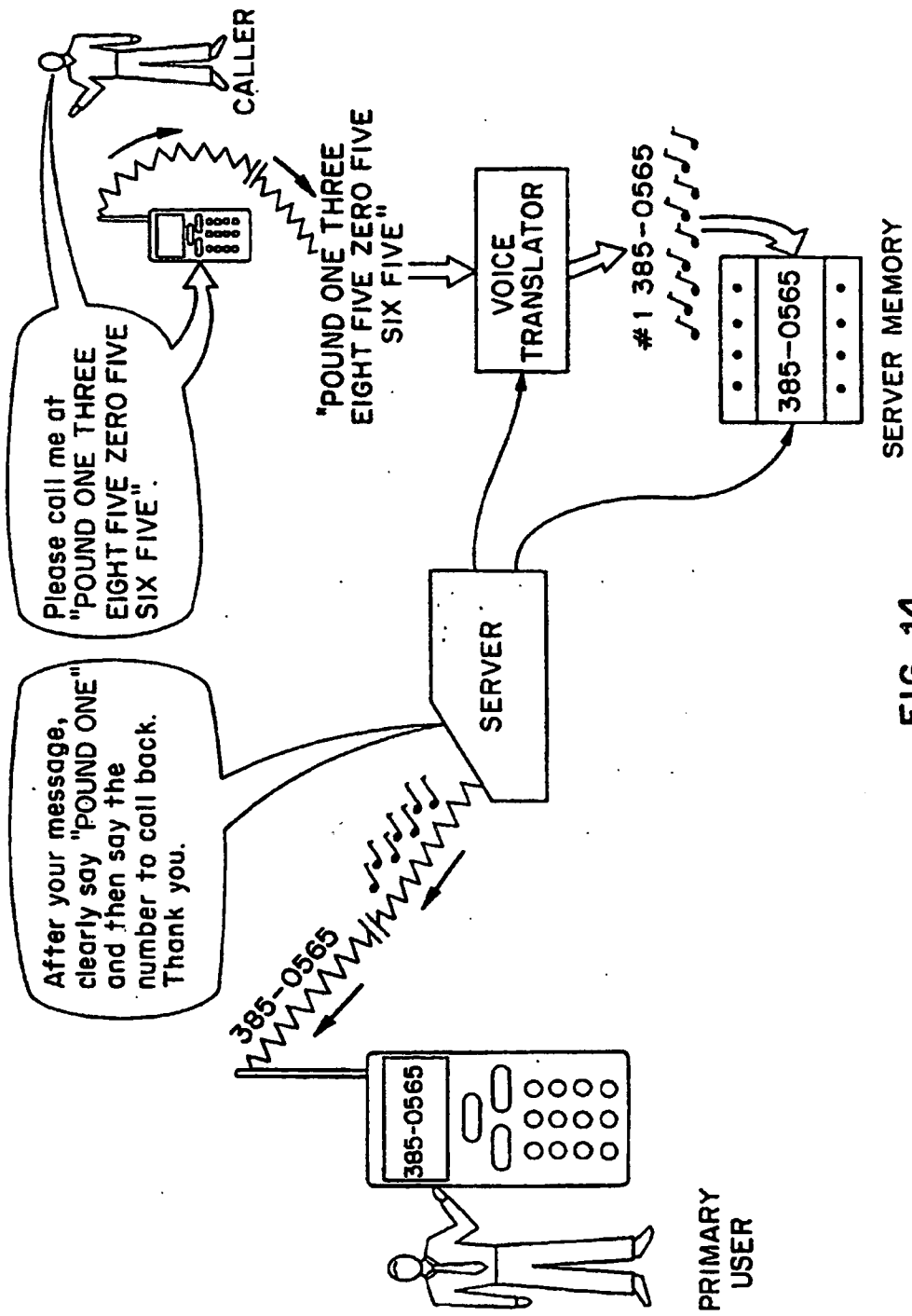


FIG. 14

XOCID: <WO__9945687A1_I_>

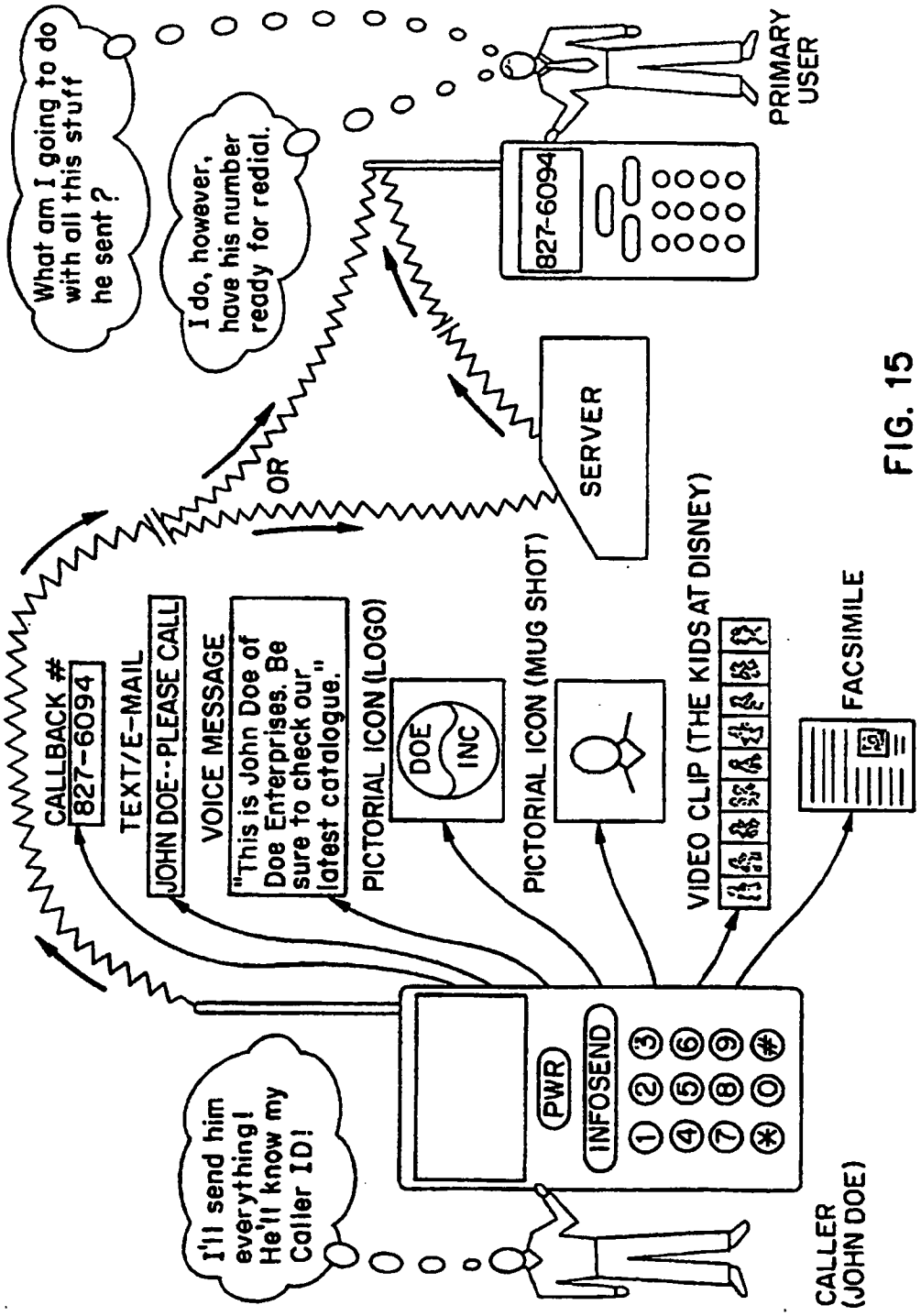

What am I going to do with all this stuff he sent?
I do, however, have his number ready for redial.
PRIMARY USER
827-6094
SERVER
OR
CALLBACK # 827-6094
TEXT/E-MAIL JOHN DOE--PLEASE CALL
VOICE MESSAGE "This is John Doe of Doe Enterprises. Be sure to check our latest catalogue."
PICTORIAL ICON (LOGO) DOE INC
PICTORIAL ICON (MUG SHOT)
VIDEO CLIP (THE KIDS AT DISNEY)
FACSIMILE
PWR
INFOSEND
I'll send him everything! He'll know my Caller ID!
CALLER (JOHN DOE)

FIG. 15

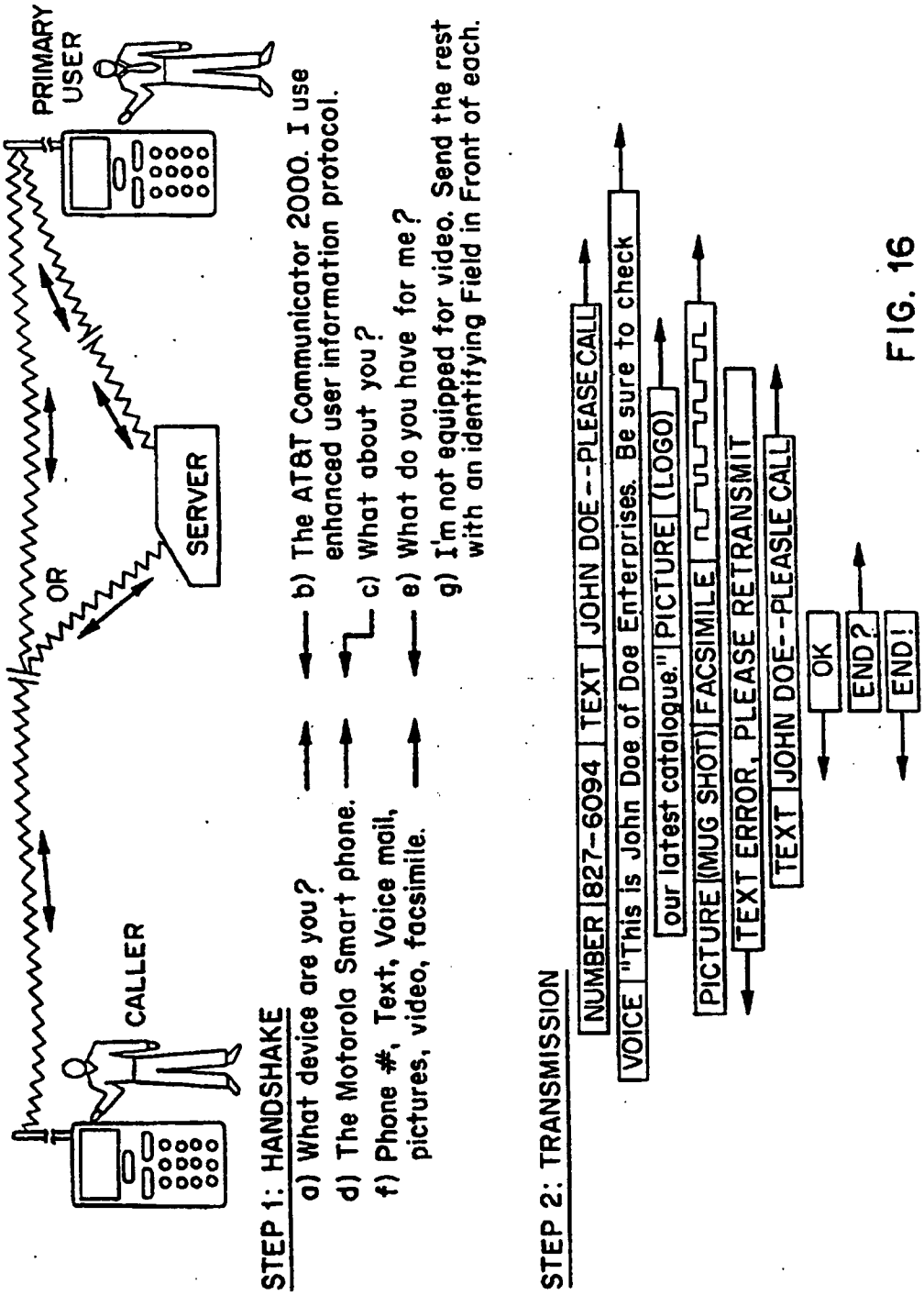


FIG. 16

XOCID: <WO___9945687A1_I_>

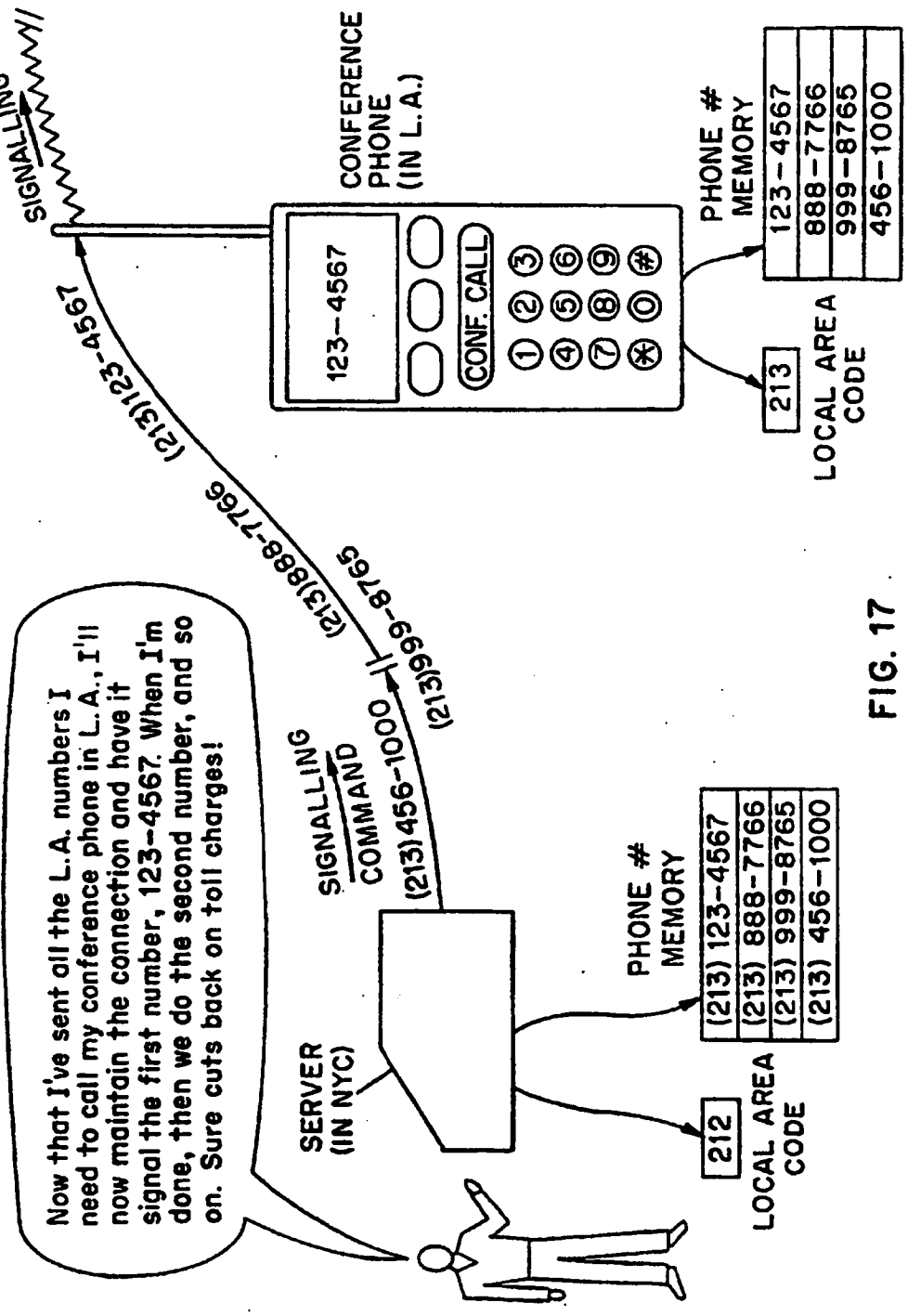

SIGNALLING
CONFERENCE PHONE (IN L.A.)
123-4567
CONF. CALL
1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9
* 0 #
PHONE # MEMORY
123-4567
888-7766
999-8765
456-1000
213
LOCAL AREA CODE
(213)123-4567
(213)888-7766
(213)999-8765
(213)456-1000
SIGNALLING COMMAND
SERVER (IN NYC)
PHONE # MEMORY
(213) 123-4567
(213) 888-7766
(213) 999-8765
(213) 456-1000
212
LOCAL AREA CODE
Now that I've sent all the L.A. numbers I need to call my conference phone in L.A., I'll now maintain the connection and have it signal the first number, 123-4567. When I'm done, then we do the second number, and so on. Sure cuts back on toll charges!

FIG. 17

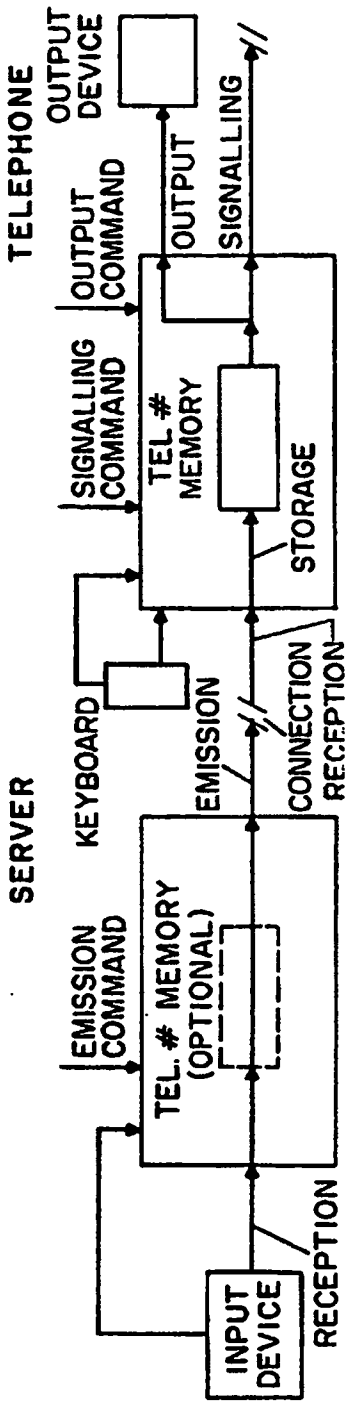


FIG. 18A

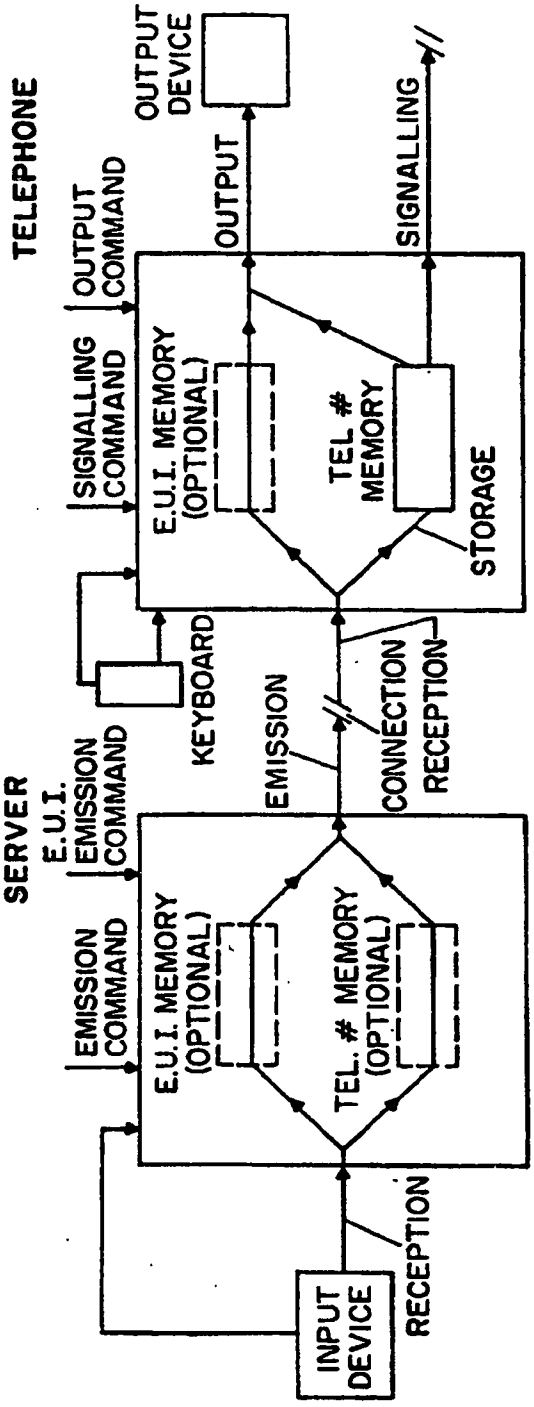


FIG. 18B

)OCID: <WO 9945687A1 I >

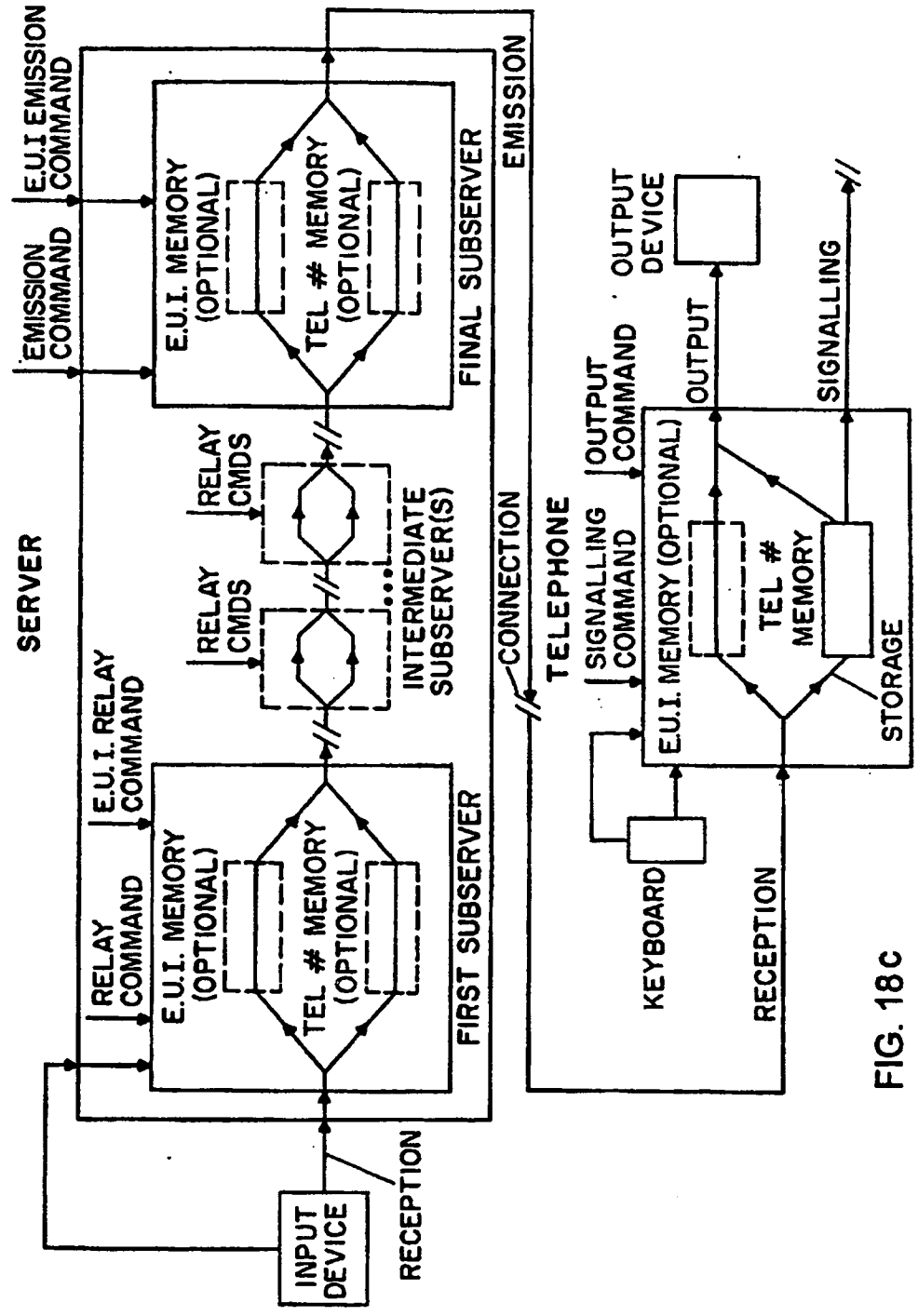

SERVER
E.U.I EMISSION COMMAND
EMISSION COMMAND
E.U.I. MEMORY (OPTIONAL)
TEL # MEMORY (OPTIONAL)
FINAL SUBSERVER
EMISSION
RELAY CMDS
RELAY CMDS
INTERMEDIATE SUBSERVER(S)
E.U.I. RELAY COMMAND
RELAY COMMAND
E.U.I. MEMORY (OPTIONAL)
TEL # MEMORY (OPTIONAL)
FIRST SUBSERVER
CONNECTION
TELEPHONE
SIGNALLING COMMAND
OUTPUT COMMAND
E.U.I. MEMORY (OPTIONAL)
OUTPUT
OUTPUT DEVICE
SIGNALLING
TEL # MEMORY
STORAGE
KEYBOARD
RECEPTION
INPUT DEVICE
RECEPTION

FIG. 18c

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/04024

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC(6) :H04M 1/27 3/52
US CL :379/88, 93.18, 93.23, 93.26, 216, 213, 355
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
U.S. : 379/88, 93.18, 93.23, 93.26, 216, 213, 355, 354, 97, 217, 201, 207, 142, 210, 211, 212, 67, 89, 202, 205, 206, 203, 204, 69

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Mechanism to Automate Updating Obsolete Telephone Numbers, IBM Tech dis. bull. April 1994, Vol 37, No. 04A, pages 115, 116	1-20, 32-38
A	US 4,053,949 A (RECCA et al.) 11 October 1977	1-20, 32-38
A	US 4,830,919 A (BORGES et al.) 13 June 1989	1-20, 32-38
A	US 4,644,107 A (CLOWES et al.) 17 February 1987	1-20, 32-38
A	4,979,206 A (PADDEN et al.) 18 December 1990	1-20, 32-38

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [ ] See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search
15 JUNE 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report
03 SEP 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
DANIEL HUNTER for
Telephone No. (703) 308-6732

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

OCID: <WO___9945687A1_I_>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/04024

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Method and Apparatus for Automated Contextual Call Return, Calendering, and Address Book Search, IBM Tech. Disc. Bull. April 1994, pp373, 374	21, 22
X	US 5,212,721 A (DeLuca et al.) 18 May 1993 fig 2, 3; col 1 and 4	24-31, 39-46
X	US 5,148,473 (FREELAND et al.) 15 September 1992, abstract, fig 2, col 2 and 3.	21-31, 39-46
A	US 5,097,502 A (SUZUKI et al.) 17 March 1992	1-46
A	US 5,127,040 (D'AVELLO et al.) 30 June 1992	1-46
A	US 4,942,598 A (DAVIS) 17 July 1990	1-46
A	US 4,933,968 A (IGGULDEN) 12 June 1990	1-46

APPENDIX D

ITU-T Recommendation H.245, sections 5.2-5.9 (XP-002199601), cited by the Examiner in the Office Action dated February 14, 2006.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

H.245

(09/98)

SERIES H: AUDIOVISUAL AND MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS

Infrastructure of audiovisual services – Communication procedures

---

Control protocol for multimedia communication

ITU-T Recommendation H.245

(Previously CCITT Recommendation)

XP-002199601

5.2 Capability exchange

The capability exchange procedures are intended to ensure that the only multimedia signals to be transmitted are those that can be received and treated appropriately by the receive terminal. This requires that the capabilities of each terminal to receive and decode be known to the other terminal. It is not necessary that a terminal understand or store all incoming capabilities; those that are not understood, or cannot be used shall be ignored, and no fault shall be considered to have occurred. When a capability is received which contains extensions not understood by the terminal, the capability shall be accepted as if it did not contain the extensions.

The total capability of a terminal to receive and decode various signals is made known to the other terminal by transmission of its capability set.

Receive capabilities describe the terminal's ability to receive and process incoming information streams. Transmitters shall limit the content of their transmitted information to that which the receiver has indicated it is capable of receiving. The absence of a receive capability indicates that the terminal cannot receive (is a transmitter only).

Transmit capabilities describe the terminal's ability to transmit information streams. Transmit capabilities serve to offer receivers a choice of possible modes of operation, so that the receiver may request the mode which it prefers to receive. The absence of a transmit capability indicates that the terminal is not offering a choice of preferred modes to the receiver (but it may still transmit anything within the capability of the receiver).

These capability sets provide for more than one stream of a given medium type to be sent simultaneously. For example, a terminal may declare its ability to receive (or send) two independent H.262 video streams and two independent G.722 audio streams at the same time. Capability messages have been defined to allow a terminal to indicate that it does not have fixed capabilities, but that they depend on which other modes are being used simultaneously. For example, it is possible to indicate that higher resolution video can be decoded when a simpler audio algorithm is used; or that either two low resolution video sequences can be decoded or a single high resolution one. It is also possible to indicate trade-offs between the capability to transmit and the capability to receive.

Non-standard capabilities and control messages may be issued using the NonStandardParameter structure. Note that while the meaning of non-standard messages is defined by individual organizations, equipment built by any manufacturer may signal any non-standard message, if the meaning is known.

Terminals may reissue capability sets at any time.

5.3 Logical channel signalling procedures

An acknowledged protocol is defined for the opening and closing of logical channels which carry the audiovisual and data information. The aim of these procedures is to ensure that a terminal is capable of receiving and decoding the data that will be transmitted on a logical channel at the time the logical channel is opened rather than at the time the first data is transmitted on it; and to ensure that the receive terminal is ready to receive and decode the data that will be transmitted on the logical channel before that transmission starts. The OpenLogicalChannel message includes a description of the data to be transported, for example, H.262 MP@ML at 6 Mbit/s. Logical channels should only be opened when there is sufficient capability to receive data on all open logical channels simultaneously.

A part of this protocol is concerned with the opening of bidirectional channels. To avoid conflicts which may arise when two terminals initiate similar events simultaneously, one terminal is defined as the master terminal, and the other as the slave terminal. A protocol is defined to establish which terminal is the master and which is the slave. However, systems that use this Recommendation may specify the procedure specified in this Recommendation or another means of determining which terminal is the master and which is the slave.

5.4 Receive terminal close logical channel request

A logical channel is opened and closed from the transmitter side. A mechanism is defined which allows a receive terminal to request the closure of an incoming logical channel. The transmit terminal may accept or reject the logical channel closure request. A terminal may, for example, use these procedures to request the closure of an incoming logical channel which, for whatever reason, cannot be decoded. These procedures may also be used to request the closure of a bidirectional logical channel by the terminal that did not open the channel.

5.5 H.223 multiplex table entry modification

The H.223 multiplex table associates each octet within an H.223 MUX message with a particular logical channel number. The H.223 multiplex table may have up to 15 entries. A mechanism is provided that allows the transmit terminal to specify and inform the receiver of new H.223 multiplex table entries. A receive terminal may also request the retransmission of a multiplex table entry.

5.6 Audiovisual and data mode request

When the capability exchange protocol has been completed, both terminals will be aware of each other's capability to transmit and receive as specified in the capability descriptors that have been exchanged. It is not mandatory for a terminal to declare all its capabilities; it need only declare those that it wishes to be used.

A terminal may indicate its capabilities to transmit. A terminal that receives transmission capabilities from the remote terminal may request a particular mode to be transmitted to it. A terminal indicates that it does not want its transmission mode to be controlled by the remote terminal by sending no transmission capabilities.

5.7 Round-trip delay determination

It may be useful in some applications to have knowledge of the round-trip delay between a transmit terminal and a receive terminal. A mechanism is provided to measure this round-trip delay. This mechanism may also be useful as a means to detect whether the remote terminal is still functioning.

5.8 Maintenance loops

Procedures are specified to establish maintenance loops. It is possible to specify the loop of a single logical channel either as a digital loop or decoded loop, and the loop of the whole multiplex.

5.9 Commands and indications

Commands and indications are provided for various purposes: video/audio active/inactive signals to inform the user; fast update request for source switching in multipoint applications are some examples. Neither commands nor indications elicit response messages from the remote terminal. Commands force an action at the remote terminal whilst indications merely provide information and do not force any action.

A command is defined to allow the bit rate of logical channels and the whole multiplex to be controlled from the remote terminal. This has a number of purposes: interworking with terminals

5.2 Capability exchange

The capability exchange procedures are intended to ensure that the only multimedia signals to be transmitted are those that can be received and treated appropriately by the receive terminal. This requires that the capabilities of each terminal to receive and decode be known to the other terminal. It is not necessary that a terminal understand or store all incoming capabilities; those that are not understood, or cannot be used shall be ignored, and no fault shall be considered to have occurred. When a capability is received which contains extensions not understood by the terminal, the capability shall be accepted as if it did not contain the extensions.

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Transmit capabilities describe the terminal's ability to transmit information streams. Transmit capabilities serve to offer receivers a choice of possible modes of operation, so that the receiver may request the mode which it prefers to receive. The absence of a transmit capability indicates that the terminal is not offering a choice of preferred modes to the receiver (but it may still transmit anything within the capability of the receiver).

These capability sets provide for more than one stream of a given medium type to be sent simultaneously. For example, a terminal may declare its ability to receive (or send) two independent H.262 video streams and two independent G.722 audio streams at the same time. Capability messages have been defined to allow a terminal to indicate that it does not have fixed capabilities, but that they depend on which other modes are being used simultaneously. For example, it is possible to indicate that higher resolution video can be decoded when a simpler audio algorithm is used; or that either two low resolution video sequences can be decoded or a single high resolution one. It is also possible to indicate trade-offs between the capability to transmit and the capability to receive.

Non-standard capabilities and control messages may be issued using the NonStandardParameter structure. Note that while the meaning of non-standard messages is defined by individual organizations, equipment built by any manufacturer may signal any non-standard message, if the meaning is known.

Terminals may reissue capability sets at any time.

5.3 Logical channel signalling procedures

An acknowledged protocol is defined for the opening and closing of logical channels which carry the audiovisual and data information. The aim of these procedures is to ensure that a terminal is capable of receiving and decoding the data that will be transmitted on a logical channel at the time the logical channel is opened rather than at the time the first data is transmitted on it; and to ensure that the receive terminal is ready to receive and decode the data that will be transmitted on the logical channel before that transmission starts. The OpenLogicalChannel message includes a description of the data to be transported, for example, H.262 MP@ML at 6 Mbit/s. Logical channels should only be opened when there is sufficient capability to receive data on all open logical channels simultaneously.

A part of this protocol is concerned with the opening of bidirectional channels. To avoid conflicts which may arise when two terminals initiate similar events simultaneously, one terminal is defined as the master terminal, and the other as the slave terminal. A protocol is defined to establish which terminal is the master and which is the slave. However, systems that use this Recommendation may specify the procedure specified in this Recommendation or another means of determining which terminal is the master and which is the slave.

5.4 Receive terminal close logical channel request

A logical channel is opened and closed from the transmitter side. A mechanism is defined which allows a receive terminal to request the closure of an incoming logical channel. The transmit terminal may accept or reject the logical channel closure request. A terminal may, for example, use these procedures to request the closure of an incoming logical channel which, for whatever reason, cannot be decoded. These procedures may also be used to request the closure of a bidirectional logical channel by the terminal that did not open the channel.

5.5 H.223 multiplex table entry modification

The H.223 multiplex table associates each octet within an H.223 MUX message with a particular logical channel number. The H.223 multiplex table may have up to 15 entries. A mechanism is provided that allows the transmit terminal to specify and inform the receiver of new H.223 multiplex table entries. A receive terminal may also request the retransmission of a multiplex table entry.

5.6 Audiovisual and data mode request

When the capability exchange protocol has been completed, both terminals will be aware of each other's capability to transmit and receive as specified in the capability descriptors that have been exchanged. It is not mandatory for a terminal to declare all its capabilities; it need only declare those that it wishes to be used.

A terminal may indicate its capabilities to transmit. A terminal that receives transmission capabilities from the remote terminal may request a particular mode to be transmitted to it. A terminal indicates that it does not want its transmission mode to be controlled by the remote terminal by sending no transmission capabilities.

5.7 Round-trip delay determination

It may be useful in some applications to have knowledge of the round-trip delay between a transmit terminal and a receive terminal. A mechanism is provided to measure this round-trip delay. This mechanism may also be useful as a means to detect whether the remote terminal is still functioning.

5.8 Maintenance loops

Procedures are specified to establish maintenance loops. It is possible to specify the loop of a single logical channel either as a digital loop or decoded loop, and the loop of the whole multiplex.

5.9 Commands and indications

Commands and indications are provided for various purposes: video/audio active/inactive signals to inform the user; fast update request for source switching in multipoint applications are some examples. Neither commands nor indications elicit response messages from the remote terminal. Commands force an action at the remote terminal whilst indications merely provide information and do not force any action.

A command is defined to allow the bit rate of logical channels and the whole multiplex to be controlled from the remote terminal. This has a number of purposes: interworking with terminals

APPENDIX E

Takahashi (US Patent 5,592,546), cited by the Examiner in the Office Action dated February 14, 2006.

US005592546A

United States Patent [19]

Takahashi

[11] Patent Number: 5,592,546

[45] Date of Patent: Jan. 7, 1997

[54] **MEMORY DIALING CONTROL SYSTEM HAVING IMPROVED TELEPHONE NUMBER RETRIEVAL FUNCTION BY USING HISTORY INFORMATION**

[75] Inventor: **Kouichi Takahashi**, Kawasaki, Japan

[73] Assignee: **Fujitsu Limited**, Kanagawa, Japan

[21] Appl. No.: **594,384**

[22] Filed: **Jan. 31, 1996**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation of Ser. No. 210,234, Mar. 17, 1994, abandoned.

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 20, 1993 [JP] Japan 5-233106

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **H04M 11/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **379/355**; 379/354; 379/356; 379/357

[58] **Field of Search** 379/354, 355, 379/356, 357, 130, 140

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Primary Examiner—Thomas W. Brown
Assistant Examiner—Jacques M. Saint-Surin

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A memory dialing system includes a first memory in which registered names and registered identification numbers respectively relevant to a plurality of telephone numbers are registered so that the plurality of telephone numbers may be respectively retrieved by specifying the corresponding respective names. A sort table is used for storing the identification numbers in a predetermined order with respect to the first letters in the spellings of the names. A history telephone-number table is provided for storing the used telephone numbers in a order in which the used telephone numbers have been used. A history identification-number table is also used for storing used identification numbers among the registered identification numbers respectively relevant to the used telephone numbers in an order in which the used telephone numbers have been used. A frequency table is used for storing the used identification numbers in an order with respect to the frequencies which the used telephone numbers have been used.

1 Claim, 5 Drawing Sheets

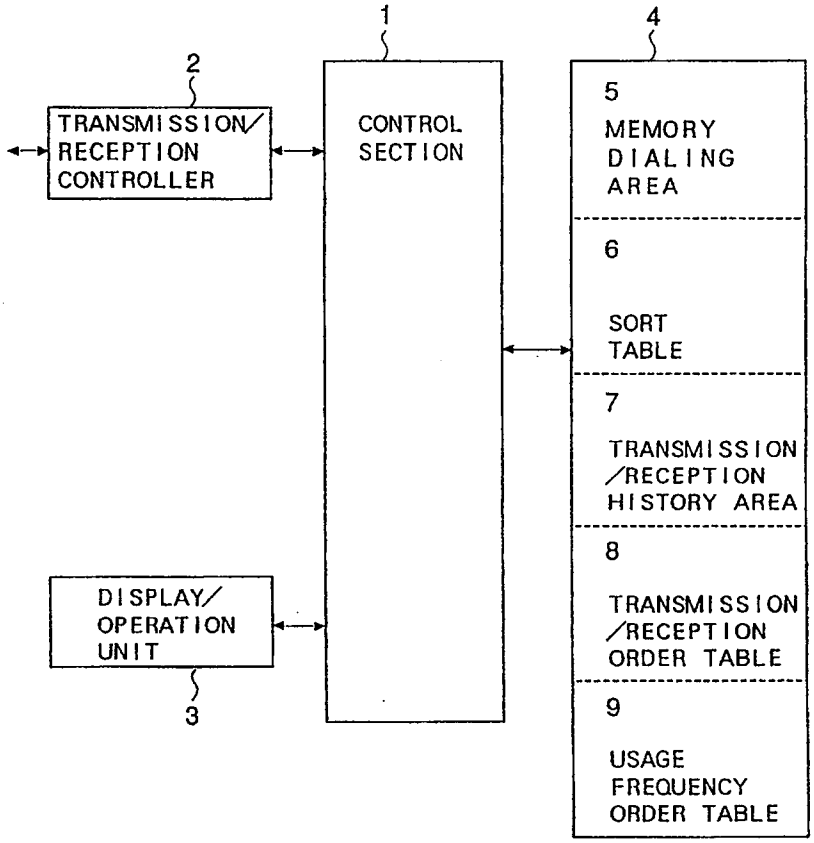

FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

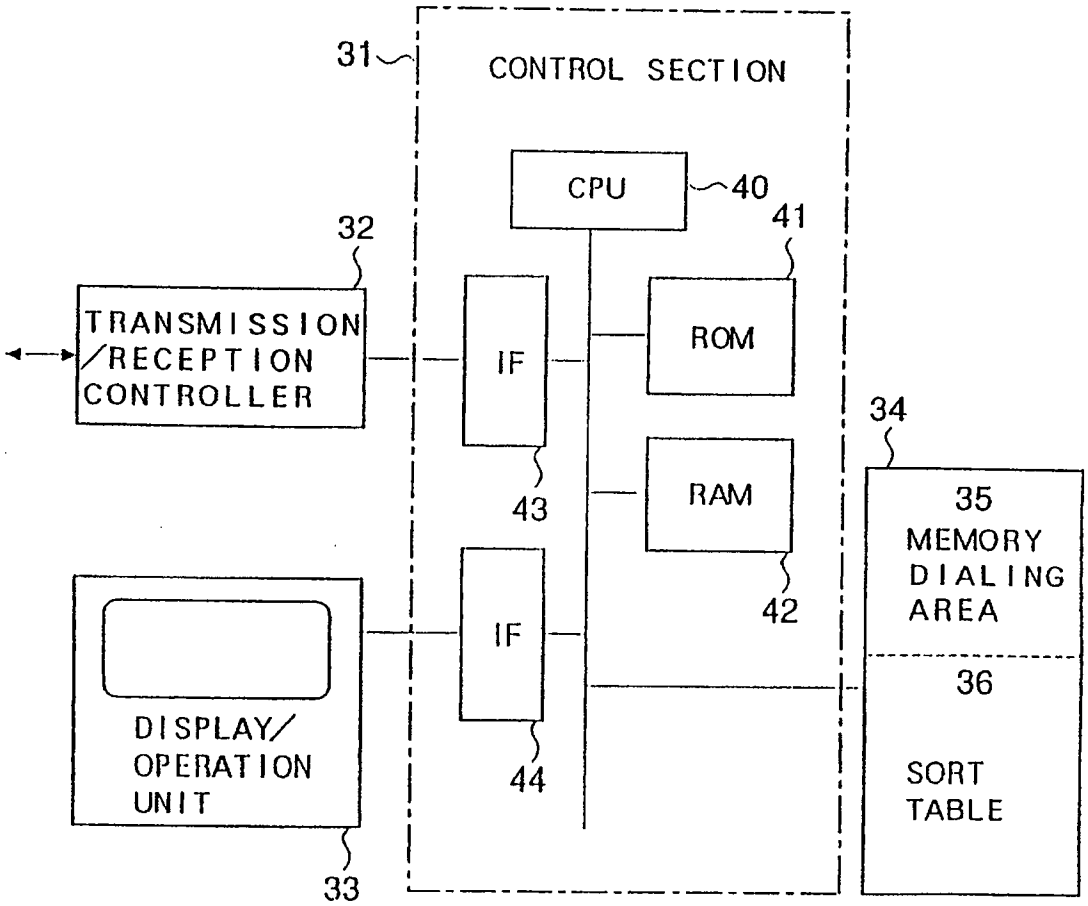

FIG. 2

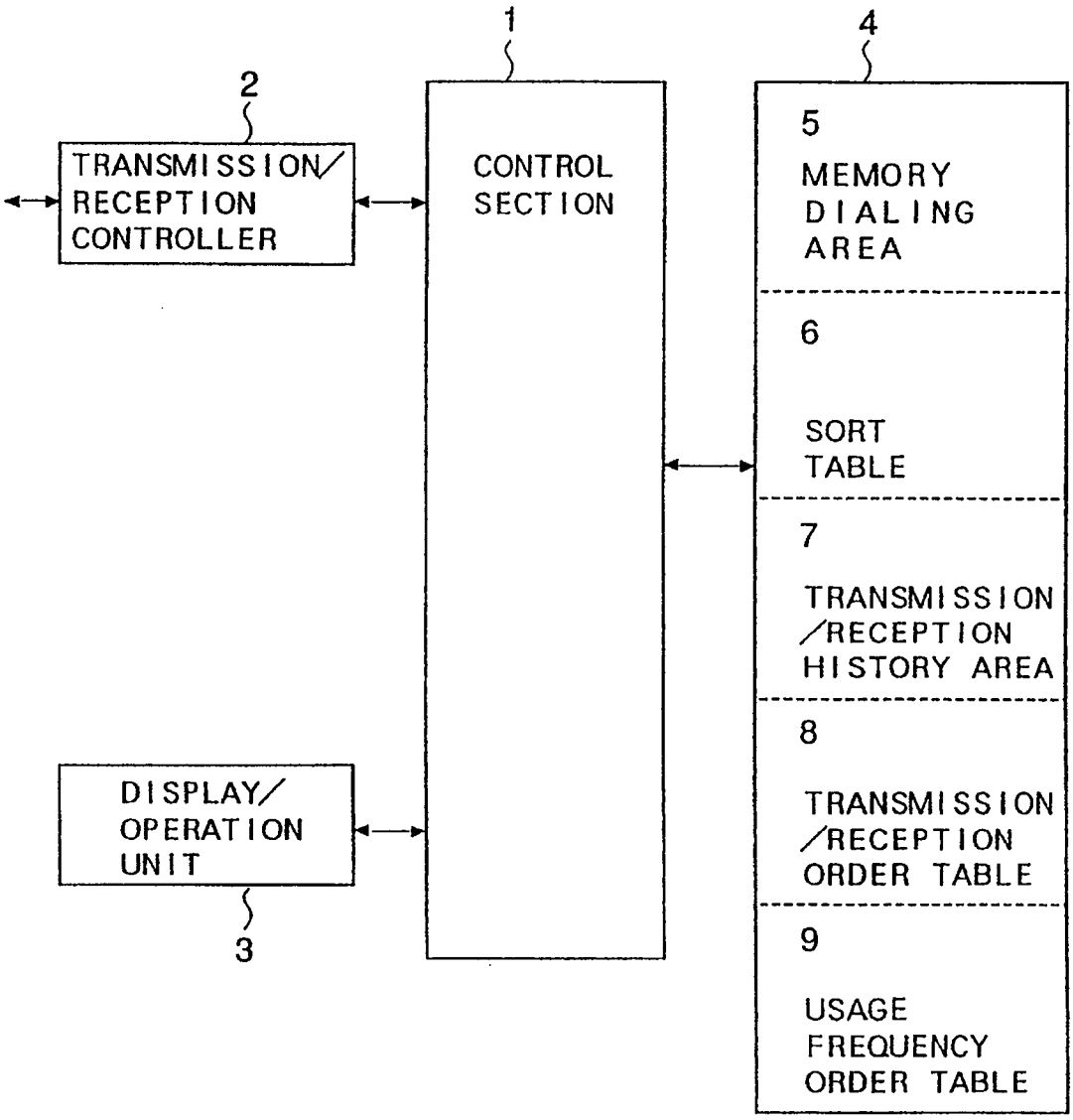
1
2
4
TRANSMISSION/
RECEPTION
CONTROLLER
CONTROL
SECTION
5
MEMORY
DIALING
AREA
6
SORT
TABLE
7
TRANSMISSION
/RECEPTION
HISTORY AREA
8
TRANSMISSION
/RECEPTION
ORDER TABLE
9
USAGE
FREQUENCY
ORDER TABLE
DISPLAY/
OPERATION
UNIT
3

FIG. 3

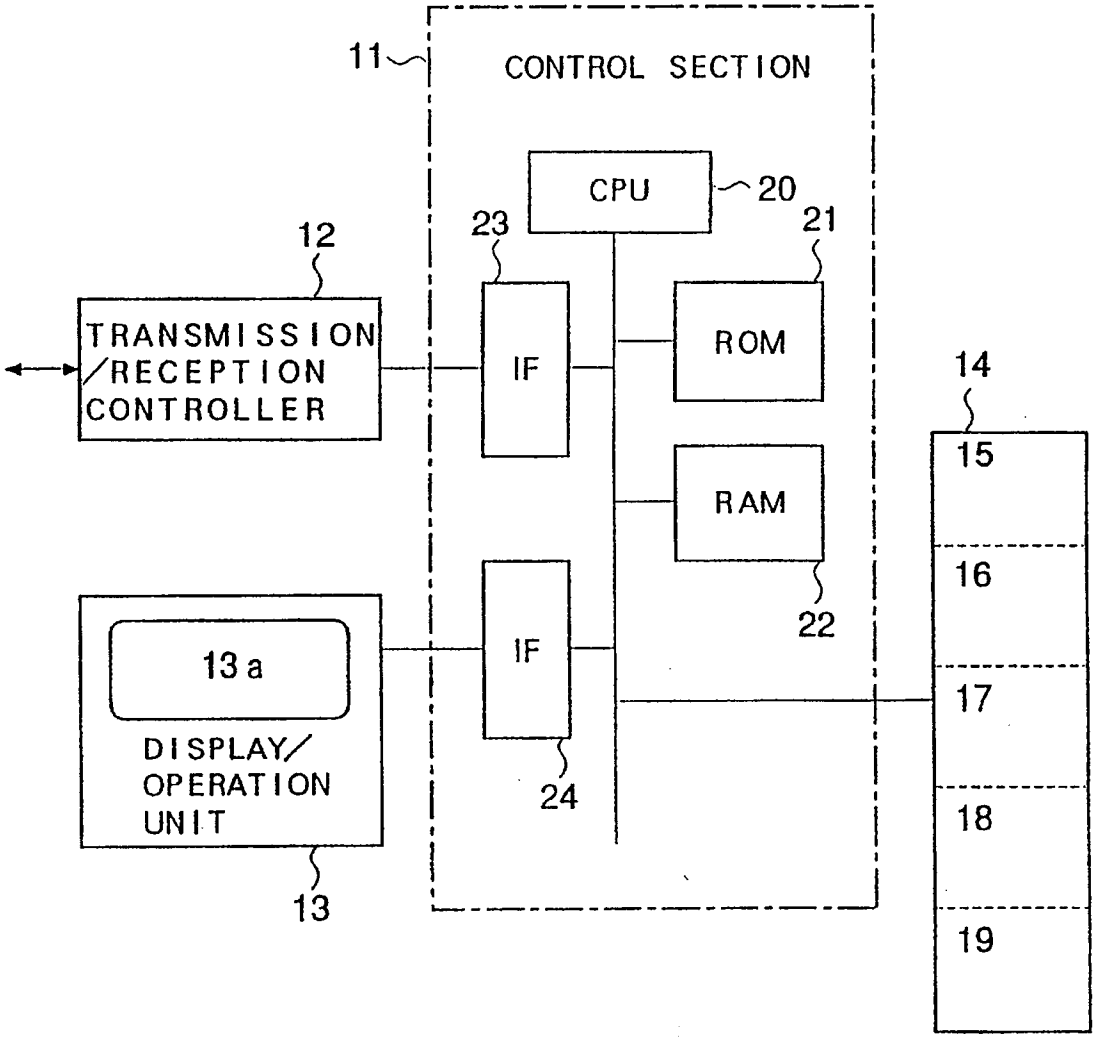
11
CONTROL SECTION
CPU
20
23
21
12
TRANSMISSION /RECEPTION CONTROLLER
IF
ROM
14
15
RAM
16
22
IF
13a
17
DISPLAY/ OPERATION UNIT
24
18
19
13

FIG. 4A

15

No.	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
1	AB	1234
2	BCD	1233
3	ABC	4321
⋮	⋮	⋮
N		

FIG. 4B

16

	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
A	No. 1
A	No. 3
B	No. 2
⋮	⋮
Z	
ア	
⋮	
ワ	

FIG. 4C

17

	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
CURRENT TIME	ABC	4321
PRECEDING TIME	BCD	1233
FURTHER PRECEDING TIME	BCD	1233
⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG. 4D

	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
LATEST	No. 3
	No. 2
⋮	⋮
EARLIEST	

18

FIG. 4E

		FREQUENCY
MOST FREQUENTLY USED	No. 2	35
SECOND MOST FREQUENTLY USED	No. 3	10
⋮	⋮	⋮
LEAST FREQUENTLY USED	No. j	2

19

MEMORY DIALING CONTROL SYSTEM HAVING IMPROVED TELEPHONE NUMBER RETRIEVAL FUNCTION BY USING HISTORY INFORMATION

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/210,234, filed Mar. 17, 1994, abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a memory dialing control system used in a communication terminal such as a telephone set, in which system the telephone numbers of remote terminals have been previously registered and the thus registered telephone numbers are desired to be read out to be used for calling.

In such a system, a memory dialing procedure may be used in which the remote terminals' names and telephone numbers have been previously registered in a memory. The system provides a service in which the thus registered remote-terminal names may be searched for in an order according to the first letters in the name spellings such as the alphabetical order or the like. Inputting of the first letter in a desired remote-terminal name causes the relevant remote-terminal telephone numbers to be displayed together with the names successively. If the desired name has been displayed as the result of the thus successive displaying, the relevant telephone number may be used for the calling. A certain system such as that enables efficient use of memory dialing procedure to be effectively used.

2. Related Art

With reference to FIG. **1**, a memory dialing control system in the related art is described. The system comprises a control section **31**; a transmission/reception controller **32**; a display/operation unit **33**; and a memory **34**. The memory **34** includes a memory dialing area **35** and a sort table **36**. The control section includes a processor (CPU) **40**; a read only memory (ROM) **41** for storing programs; a random access memory (RAM) **42** for temporarily storing various data; and interface units **43** and **44**.

The control section **31** controls writing data into and reading data out from the memory dialing area **35** and produces the sort table **36** by using the contents registered in the memory dialing area **35**. The control section **31** also controls the transmission/reception controller **32** via the interface unit **43** so as to send a remote-terminal telephone number when calling and respond to a call from a remote terminal either automatically or in response to an off-hook action through either the display/operation unit or a handset not shown.

The display/operation unit **33** is connected with the processor **40** via the interface unit **44**. The display/operation unit **33** includes a display device such as a liquid crystal display device and an operation specification device including a ten-key keypad. The transmission/reception controller **32** is connected with a switched network via a communication line and connected with remote communication terminals via the switched network. Thus, telephone speaking and data communication are achieved.

The memory dialing area **35** registering operation is described. In one example, a remote-terminal name and telephone number pair may be input by the operator through the display/operation unit **33**, the thus input name and number pair is then displayed on the display device. Then, the operator may specify the registering thereof after

acknowledging them so that via the control section **31** the relevant name and number pair is written into the memory dialing area **35**. Such a process may be repeated for desired remote terminals so that the plurality of relevant name and telephone number pairs are registered in the memory dialing area **35**. Each name and telephone number pair has an identification number which has been given in the order in which the name and telephone number pairs have been registered. Then, the control section **31** searches the memory dialing area **35** for the thus registered names by using the first letters in the name spellings so as to produced the sort table **36**.

In a case, for example where the alphabetical sort table is produced, the name having the first letter 'A' is searched for. The identification number relevant to the thus retrieved name is written into the 'A' area in the sort table **36**. Next, the name having the first letter 'B' is searched for. The identification number relevant to the thus retrieved name is written into the 'B' area in the sort table **36**. Such a process is executed for other letters of the alphabets so as to retrieve all the names stored in the memory dialing area **35**. As a result, the identification numbers relevant to the names are stored in the sort table **36** in the alphabetical order.

After the sort table **36** has been thus produced by the processing by the control section **31**, a memory dialing operation is performed as described below. The letter 'A' for example is input through the display/operation unit **33** so that the system must search accordingly. The control section **1** as a result accesses the 'A' area in the memory dialing area **35** so as to read the relevant identification number therefrom. The thus read identification number is used for accessing the relevant address in the memory dialing area **35** so that the relevant name and telephone number can be read and displayed on the display device of the display operation unit **33**. If the operator finds that the thus displayed name does not comprise the desired one, the operator may input an instruction indicating a next candidate retrieval operation to be performed on the 'A' area. As a result, the next candidate identification number is read out and the relevant name and telephone number are accordingly read out from the memory dialing area **35**. The thus read name and telephone number are then displayed on the display device of the display/operation unit **33**. Thus, the operator may search for the names and telephone numbers registered in the memory dialing area **35** with simple operations. Another searching manner may be applied to the search in which the registered names and telephone numbers will be displayed in the order in which they have been registered. Another searching manner may be applied to the search in which the desired name itself is input and the telephone number relevant to the thus input name is displayed as a result of determination whether the input name corresponds to a name registered in the memory dialing area **35**.

After the desired name is displayed as a result of the above described processing, the operator may specify through the display/operation unit **33** an instruction for the calling operation to be performed. The control section **31** as a result transfers the telephone number currently read from the memory dialing area **35** to the transmission/reception controller **32** so as to cause the controller **32** to control the switched network so as to achieve the calling properly.

The above system eliminates an operator's manual dialing input operation of a telephone number for each communication operation by using the name-and-telephone-number search function through the previously registered relevant information concerning the remote terminals. However, problems may occur as a result of the search method. In a

case where a desired name and telephone number pair is one of many entries under the same alphabetical index and the desired pair is located at a position among the entries at which the pair may be retrieved only after many other entries are searched. Thus, a considerable time may be required for the search even if the relevant desired information is frequently used. Further, if the same remote terminal is again needed for other communication, the same memory dialing process including the information search must be performed again, the relevant operation thus being cumbersome.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to improve the memory dialing operation efficiency.

The principle of a memory dialing control system according to the present invention is described with reference to FIG. **2**. The memory dialing control system comprises control section **1** for controlling system constituents described below; transmission/reception controller **2** for performing transmission/reception control operation as a result of connecting the system to communication lines; display/operation unit **3** for display and input operations; and memory **4**. The memory **4** includes a memory dialing area **5** for registering therein remote-terminal name and telephone number pairs, in the order of the time the respective pairs have been registered, together with respective identification numbers relevant to the respective pairs (the identification numbers are assigned to the respective information pairs according to the historical sequence in which the pairs are registered therein); sort a table **6** for storing therein the above identification numbers in the alphabetical order with respect to the respective registered names; a transmission/reception history area **7** for storing therein information including the remote-terminal telephone numbers used for the transmission/reception operations using the memory dialing method; transmission/reception order table **8** for storing therein information concerning the order in time in which respective pairs have been used for the transmission/reception operations using the memory dialing method; and an usage frequency order table **9** for storing therein information concerning the frequencies with which the respective pairs have been used in the transmission/reception operations using the memory dialing method. (The alphabetical order applied to the above sort table **6** may be replaced by or added to with another order such as the Japanese alphabetical order, I, RO, H4, NI, HO, HE, TO, . . . or A, I, U, E, O, . . . both being represented using Roman letters, the Japanese word for the Roman alphabet or the like.). The control section **1** receives a search request input through the display/operation unit **3** from the operator. The operator may instruct as to the method applied to the input search request, which method may be to use the transmission/reception history information, transmission/reception order information or frequency information. As a result, the control section **1** searches the transmission/reception history area **7**, transmission/reception order table **8** or usage frequency order table **9** in the memory **4** accordingly. Thus, the control section **1** obtains an appropriate identification number as a result of the above searching operation and reads out the relevant remote-terminal name and telephone number pair from the memory dialing area **5** using the thus obtained identification number. The control section **1** displays the thus obtained name and telephone number pair through the display/operation unit **3**.

The control section **1** controls the system so that at least a remote-terminal telephone number used in a transmission/reception operation performed in the system may be stored in the transmission/reception history area **7** on each transmission/reception occasion.

The control section **1** controls the system so that the identification number associated with a telephone number used for calling may be stored in the transmission/reception order table **8**. This storing operation is performed in a case where the relevant calling is made using the telephone number previously registered in the memory dialing area **5** and the relevant identification number to be stored comprises one previously stored in the memory dialing area **5**.

The control section **1** controls the system so that identification information such as the identification number associated with a telephone number used for the calling may be stored in the usage frequency order table **9**. This storing operation is performed in a case where the relevant calling is made using the telephone number previously registered in the memory dialing area **5** and the relevant identification number to be stored comprises one previously stored in the memory dialing area **5**. Further, the usage frequencies associated with the thus stored identification information relevant to the information pairs may be stored in the usage frequency table **9**, the usage frequencies being obtained as a result of counting the calls associated with the respective telephone numbers. Further, the identification information may be arranged in the order of the thus stored usage frequencies in the table **9**.

The registration of the remote-terminal name and telephone number pairs in the memory dialing area **5** is performed through the display/operation unit **3** or the like under the control of the control section **1**. The control section **1** then produces the sort table **6** by appropriately searching the memory dialing area **5**. The control section **1** also writes relevant transmission/reception remote-terminal name and telephone number in the transmission/reception history area **7** on every transmission/reception occasion. The control section **1** also writes, in the transmission/reception order table **8**, a relevant telephone number or identification number every time a telephone number read from the memory dialing area **5** is used for calling. The control section **1** also writes the above-mentioned usage frequencies in the usage frequency order table **9**.

A remote terminal name to be used may be retrieved as follows: In a first method, the sort table **6** is used so that the identification numbers arranged in the sort table **8** may be sequentially read and the thus read numbers may be used so that the name and telephone number pairs registered in the memory dialing area **5** may be sequentially displayed on a display device of the display/operation unit **3**. It is also possible to search for name and telephone number using history information concerning the preceding transmission/reception and/or the further preceding transmission/reception. For this retrieval, the contents stored in the transmission/reception history area **7** are sequentially read starting from the latest one and displayed on the display device of the display/operation unit **3** accordingly as a result of the operator's instruction input indicating to display the next candidate. It is also possible to search for name and telephone number using the memory-dialing-used-transmission/reception-time order (the order of the frequencies with which transmission/receptions have been performed with the memory dialing operations, where the memory dialing operation/function means an operation/function in which the telephone number stored in a memory is used for calling so that the operator does not need to dial the relevant telephone number by himself or herself but needs to input simply the relevant identification number or the like.). For this retrieval,

the contents stored in the transmission/reception order table **8** are sequentially read out starting from the latest one and displayed on the display device of the display/operation unit **3** accordingly. It is also possible to search for name and telephone number using the memory-dialing-usage-frequency order. For this retrieval, the contents stored in the usage frequency order table **9** are sequentially read starting from the highest-frequency one and displayed on the display device of the display/operation unit **3** accordingly.

The control section **1** stores either the relevant remote-terminal telephone number or telephone number and name pair in the transmission/reception history area **7** on each transmission occasion. The name to be stored may be obtained either as a result of input by means of the operator or as a result of retrieving the name from the memory dialing area **5**. Also, the control section **1** stores either the relevant remote-terminal telephone number or telephone number and name pair in the transmission/reception history area **7** on each reception occasion, if the relevant remote-terminal telephone number is known. The name and telephone number to be stored may be obtained as a result of input by means of the operator through the display/operation unit **3**.

The control section **1** also stores in sequence, in the transmission/reception order table **8** of the memory **4**, the relevant identification number of each memory-dialing-function usage occasion, which identification numbers have been stored in the memory dialing area **5**. As a result, in the starting-address storage location in the transmission/reception order table **8**, the identification number relevant to the most recently used telephone number is stored.

The control section **1** also stores, in the usage frequency order table **9** of the memory **4**, the relevant usage frequency corresponding to each memory-dialing-function usage occasion. The relevant storage location in the usage frequency order table **9** is one provided for the relevant identification number. The control section **1** then arranges the thus stored usage frequency information in the order of the usage frequency amount in the usage frequency order table **9**. As a result, in the starting-address storage location in the usage frequency order table **9**, the identification number relevant to the most frequently used remote terminal is stored. The thus stored identification numbers may be used to retrieve the relevant name and telephone number from the memory dialing area **5** and the thus retrieved name and telephone number may be then displayed on the display device of the display/operation unit **3**.

Other objects and further features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** shows a block diagram of a memory dialing control system in the related art;

FIG. **2** shows a principle block diagram of a memory dialing control system according to the present invention;

FIG. **3** shows a block diagram of a memory dialing control system embodiment according to the present invention; and

FIGS. **4A**, **4B**, **4C**, **4D** and **4E** show contents for example stored in a memory shown in FIG. **3**.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference to FIG. **3**, a communication terminal in an embodiment of a memory dialing control system according to the present invention is described. FIG. **3** shows only essential parts of the terminal. The communication terminal comprises a control section **11** including a processor (CPU) **20**; a read only memory (ROM) **21** for storing programs and so forth; a random access memory (RAM) **22** for temporarily storing data and so forth; interface units (IF) **23** and **24**; a transmission/reception controller **12**; a display/operation unit **13** including a display device **13***a*; and a memory **14** including a memory dialing area **15**, a sort table **16**, a transmission/reception history area **17**, a transmission/reception order table **18** and a usage frequency table **19**.

The transmission/reception controller **12** and display/operation unit **13** are respectively connected to the control section **11** via the interface units **23** and **24**. The transmission/reception controller **12** is connected to a switched network via a communication line, both not being shown in the figure. The display/operation unit **13** includes an operation input device comprising a ten-key keypad and so forth as well as the display device **13***a* comprising a liquid crystal display device or the like.

The memory **14** may be made of a dynamic memory provided with a back-up power source, non-volatile memory such as a write-and-erase-possible (data can be written in and also the written data can be erased) read only memory, or the like. Data writing to and reading from the memory **14** is performed by the control section **11**. The information registration process to the memory dialing area **15** of the memory **14** and the process to produce the sort table **16** using the registered contents in the memory dialing area **15** are similar to those in the related-art system shown in FIG. **1**.

The relevant remote-terminal name and telephone number are stored into the transmission/reception history area **17** of the memory **14**, on each transmission/reception performance occasion. If the area **17** is full before the current storage operation is performed thereon, the current storage may be performed by either the following methods: The entire stored contents in the area **17** and the earliest stored contents is erased. Then, the current information (remote-terminal name and telephone number) is stored in the starting address location of the area **17**. Alternatively, the current information is stored at the location at which the earliest stored contents were stored. In this alternative method, an appropriate pointer is used to indicate that the starting address is that at which the current information has been stored.

With reference to FIGS. **4A**, **4B**, **4C**, **4D** and **4E**, examples of the memory dialing area **15**, sort table **16**, transmission/reception history area **17**, transmission/reception order table **18** and usage frequency order table **19** used in the communication terminal shown in FIG. **3** are described.

In the memory dialing area **15**, as shown in FIG. **4A**, various names 'AB', 'BCD', 'ABC', and so forth accompanied by the relevant telephone numbers '**1234**', '**1233**', '**4321**' and so forth are stored in the sequence the name and telephone number pairs were registered in the memory **14**. The sort table **16** is produced as a result of arranging these name and telephone number pairs in alphabetical order as shown in FIG. **4B**. (In the sort table **16** of FIG. **4B**, Japanese names are also arranged in the Japanese alphabetical order, A(P) to Wa(7), in the bottom thereof.) In the sort-table-**16** production, the first letter of the name is used. As shown in FIG. **4B**, the actual contents in the sort table **16** are not the name and telephone number pairs themselves but the relevant identification numbers, No.**1**, No.**3**, No.**2**, . . . (which numbers refer to entries in the memory dialing area **15**) at the lines 'A', 'A', 'B', . . . , corresponding to the registration

time order 1, 3, 2, . . . in the memory dialing area **15**, instead of the name and telephone number pairs, 'AB, **1234**', 'ABC, **4321**', 'BCD, **1233**', . . .

If the operator intends to search for a name and telephone number pair using the first letters of the names, the operator should input the letter 'A' (for example). Then, the control section **11** controls the system so that the identification number No.1 at the starting address in the 'A' lines of the sort table **16** is read. The thus read identification number No.1 is then used to read the relevant name and telephone number pair, 'AB and **1234**' from the memory dialing area **15**. The thus read name and telephone number pair is then displayed on the display device **13***a* of the display/operation unit **13**. Then, if the operator inputs a next candidate retrieval instruction or the like through the display/operation unit **13**, the control section controls so as to cause the identification number No. **3** in the subsequent address in the 'A' lines of the sorting table **16** to be read. The thus read identification number No.3 is then used to read the relevant name and telephone number pair, 'ABC and **4321**' from the memory dialing area **15**. The thus read name and telephone number pair is then displayed on the display device **13***a* of the display/operation unit **13**. Similarly, other searching operations may be performed until the desired name is displayed on the display device.

Thus, if the desired name is displayed, in a manner similar to that of the related art system described with reference to FIG. **1**, in response to the operator's instruction to perform a calling operation, the control section **11** transfers the relevant telephone number read from the memory dialing area **15** to the transmission/reception controller **12**, the calling being thus performed to the switched network not shown in the figure.

The transmission/reception history area **17** is used for storing transmission/reception history comprising data as described above for a predetermined number of transmission/reception operation times. In a case where transmission operations are performed using the memory dialing function, then for example then the registered telephone number '**1233**' of the relevant remote-terminal name 'BCD' and then '**4321**' of 'ABC' may be used. As a result, the information 'BCD, **1233**' as the preceding information and 'ABC, **4321**' as the current information are stored in the transmission/reception history area **17** as shown in FIG. **4**C.

It is also possible to perform a transmission operation without using the memory dialing function. In this case, the operator could input a remote-terminal telephone number through the display/operation unit **13**. The thus input telephone number is then used to be stored in the transmission/reception history area **17**. The operator's inputting of the relevant remote-terminal name as well as the thus input telephone number causes the remote name and telephone number pairs to be stored in the transmission/reception history area **17**. In a case of a reception operation, the relevant remote-terminal name and telephone number cannot be automatically known in the normal analog switched network. The operator's inputting of the relevant information at the time of the relevant communication termination causes it to be stored in the area **17**. Alternatively, the relevant remote-terminal name and telephone number can be automatically received via the ISDN(integrated service digital network) or through the facsimile communication. The thus received information is used to be stored in the area **17**.

The transmission/reception order table **18** is used for storing experienced through-memory-dialing-function transmission/reception operation time order information (information concerning the history sequence in which transmission/reception operations have been performed through the memory dialing function) in a predetermined number of the transmission/reception operation times, using the relevant identification numbers in the memory dialing area **15**. That is, the relevant identification numbers are arranged there in the experienced through-memory-dialing-function transmission/reception operation time order as shown in FIG. **4**D. In the search operation using the transmission/reception order table **18**, the control section **11** controls so that the identification numbers stored in the table **18** may be read in sequence starting from identification number at the starting address. The thus read identification numbers may be used to retrieve the relevant name and telephone number pairs from the memory dialing area **15**. The thus retrieved pairs may be displayed on the display device **13***a* of the display/operation unit **13**. Thus, the remote-terminal name and telephone number pairs which have been used in the memory dialing operation may be searched.

The usage frequency order table **19** is used for storing experienced through-memory-dialing-function usage frequency order information. Each usage frequency stored in the table **19** is calculated as a result of counting the number of times the memory dialing function has been used for the relevant remote-terminal telephone number. The thus obtained usage frequencies are stored in the table **19** accompanied by the relevant identification numbers in the frequency amount order. The above telephone number '**1233**' is assumed to have been used in the memory dialing operation 35 times, the greatest usage frequency. Thus, the relevant identification number 'No.**2**' and usage frequency '**35**' are stored at the starting address location in the table **19** as shown in FIG. **4**E. In the search operation using the table **19**, the control section **11** controls so that the identification numbers stored in the table **19** may be read in sequence starting from the identification number 'No.**2**' at the starting address. The thus read identification numbers may be used to retrieve the relevant name and telephone number pairs from the memory dialing area **15**. The thus retrieved pairs may be displayed on the display device **13***a* of the display/operation unit **13**. Thus, the remote-terminal name and telephone number pairs which have been used in the memory dialing operation may be searched.

Similarly to the automatic calling operation performed through the memory dialing function, an automatic calling operation may be performed as follows: A remote-terminal telephone number retrieved by using the transmission/reception history area **17** is used so that the control section controls the transmission/reception controller **12** to perform the automatic calling operation. Alternatively, an automatic calling operation can be performed by using a remote-terminal telephone number retrieved by using either the transmission/reception order table **18** or the usage frequency order table **19**. Thus, calling operation may be easily performed in the various telephone number search manners.

It is possible that the control section **15** controls the system so that a remote-terminal name and telephone number pair, which has been multiply stored in the transmission/reception history area **17** and has not been registered in the memory dialing area **15**, is made to be automatically registered in the memory dialing area **15**.

Thus, in the present invention, a memory dialing calling operation may be easily performed by using memory dialing area **4**, **14** and sort table **6**, **16**. Also, a memory dialing telephone number search operation may be efficiently performed using the transmission/reception order information

or usage frequency order information. Thus, the memory dialing function may be efficiently used. The transmission/reception order table **8, 18** and usage frequency order table **9, 19** may be automatically generated under the control of the control section **1, 11**. Thus, any substantial inconvenient occurring for the operator for producing these tables may be omitted.

Further, the present invention is not limited to the above described embodiments, and variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A memory dialing system comprising:

a first memory including a memory dialing area for registering a plurality of telephone numbers;

a second memory for storing history information indicating how used telephone numbers among said plurality of telephone numbers have been used in both call transmitting and call receiving;

displaying means for displaying said history information read out from said second memory so that an operator may retrieve a telephone number from among said plurality of telephone numbers by using said history information displayed thereby; and

control means interconnected between said first and second memory and said displaying means for controlling writing data into and reading data out from said memory dialing area, controlling writing and storing history information into said second memory on each transmission/reception occasion and controlling a displaying of said registered telephone numbers on said displaying means so that said telephone number retrieved by the operator may be dialed by the operator, wherein:

said first memory is also controlled by said control means to register therein names and identification numbers respectively relevant to said plurality of telephone numbers so that said plurality of telephone numbers may be respectively retrieved by specifying the corresponding respective names:

said second memory comprises:

a sort table for storing said identification numbers in a predetermined order according to the first letters in the spellings of said names;

a history telephone-number table for storing said used telephone numbers in the order in which said used telephone numbers have been used;

a history identification-number table for storing used identification numbers among said registered identification numbers respectively relevant to said used telephone numbers in the order in which said used telephone numbers have been used; and

a frequency table for storing used identification numbers in an order according to the frequencies with which said used telephone numbers have been used.

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